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ELEMENTS
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR.

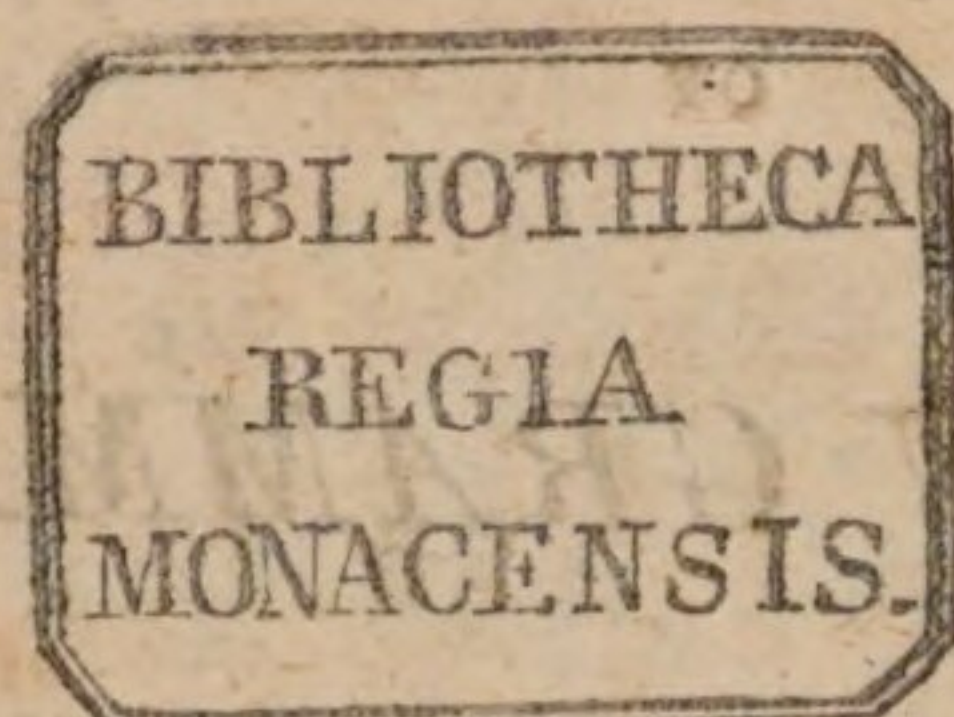
INTENDED FOR
BEGINNERS.

BY GEORGE HENRY NOEHDEN.

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A GRAMMAR

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

THE SECOND EDITION.

1807.

NOTICE.

THIS short Work is extracted from the Grammar, and destined for the use of such as begin to learn the German language. It contains those rudiments, which must be first, and thoroughly, acquired. Being calculated for practical purposes only, it is divested of every thing, which does not strictly fall within that view. And it is the practice of the first stage, to which it is limited. When its contents are entirely understood, and accurately remembered, the Grammar will then be resorted to, with double advantage, in order to enlarge, and complete those outlines, which the Elements have furnished. In many places, a reference to the Grammar has been given.

This book will not only be found convenient for young persons, but for individuals of every description, who may engage in the study of the

language: to all it will serve as an easy introduction. It seems particularly suited for schools. The rules, and grammatical observations, are concise, and brief: on the other hand, the examples of declension and conjugation, more ample, and copious, than in the Grammar. This appears to be consistent with the nature of a publication, by which the primary, and I may say, the mechanical, part of the science is to be inculcated.

LONDON,
in May, 1807.

G. H. NOEHDEN.

THE ALPHABET.

Characters.	Signification.	Name.
A a	A a	Au*
B b	B b	Bey†
C c	C c	Tsey†
D d	D d	Dey†
E e	E e	Ey†
F f	F f	Ef
G g	G g	Gey,† or gay
H h	H h	Hau*
I i	I i	E
J j	J j	Yot
K k	K k	Kau*
L l	L l	El
M m	M m	Em
N n	N n	En
O o	O o	O
P p	P p	Pey†
Q q	Q q	Koo
R r	R r	Err
S s	S s	Ess
T t	T t	Tey†
U u	U u	Oo
V v	V v	Fou
W w	W w	Vey†
X x	X x	Iks
Y y	Y y	Ypsilon
Z z	Z z	Tset

* To be sounded less broad than the English *au* generally is; somewhat like that in *aunt*.

† That sound of *ey* is meant, which is heard in the pronoun *they*.

Diphthongs.				Pronunciation.
Ne, ã, or ã	.	.	.	like the long English æ
De, ô, or ô	.	.	.	like u, in <i>dull</i> , <i>gull</i>
Ue, û, or û	.	.	.	resembling ee
Ni, ai, or ay	.	.	.	like the long English i
Ei, ei, or ey	.	.	.	like the long English i
Di, oi	.	.	.	like oi
ui	.	.	.	resembling ee
Nu, au	.	.	.	resembling ou
Neu, äu	.	.	.	resembling oi
Eu, eu	.	.	.	resembling oi

Double Characters.

Name.

ff, ff	ef—ef
ch, ch	tsey—hau
ck, ck	tsey—kau
ff, ff	ess—ess
fs, fs	ess—tset
st, ts st	ess—tey
z, z	tey—tset

THE ARTICLES.

Definite Article.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nominative	Der,	Die,	Das,	the (man, woman, &c.)
Genitive	Des,	Der,	Des,	of the
Dative	Dem,	Der,	Dem,	to the
Accusative	Den,	Die,	Das,	the

Plural.

Nom.	Die	} the (men, women, &c.) for all genders.
Gen.	Der	
Dat.	Den	
Acc.	Die	

Indefinite Article.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	Ein,	Eine,	Ein,	a (man, woman, &c.)
Gen.	Eines,	Einer,	Eines,	of a
Dat.	Einem,	Einer,	Einem,	to a
Acc.	Einen,	Eine,	Ein,	a

No Plural.

THE GENDER.

I. Of the Masculine Gender, are :

1. All male names, and appellations, diminutives excepted.
2. The name of God.
3. The names of angels ; and of evil spirits.
4. The names of the winds ; of the seasons ; of months, and days.
5. The names of stones.
6. All words ending in *ing*, and *ling*.

II. Of the Feminine Gender, are :

1. All female names, and appellations : except diminutives, and *das Weib*, the woman, or wife ; *das Frauenzimmer*, a lady.
2. The names of fruits, and flowers : except *der Apfel*, the apple, and some words taken from other languages, as *das Geranium*, the geranium.
3. The names of rivers : except, *der Dnjeper*, *der Dnjester*, *der Don*, *der Douro*, *der Ebro*, *der Euphrat*, *der Inn*, *der Lech*, *der Main*, *der Minho*, *der Neckar*, *der Nil*, *der Po*, *der Rhein*, *der Tejo*.
4. All words ending in *ei*, *ey*, *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *ucht*, *unft*, *ung*, *uth* : except, *der Brey*, the pap, pulp ; *das Ey*, the egg ; *das Geschrey*, the clamour ; *der Schaft*, the wooden part of a spear, or gun ; *der Sprung*, the leap ; *der Hochmuth*, haughtiness,

III. *Of the Neuter Gender, are :*

1. The letters of the alphabet.
2. The names of metals : except, *die Platina*, *platina* ; *der Stahl*, steel ; *der Zombach*, pinchbeck.
3. The names of countries, and places : except, *die Schweiz*, Switzerland ; *die Pfalz*, the Palatinate ; and those ending in *ey*, as, *die Türken*, Turkey.
4. All diminutives.
5. The Infinitive moods, when used substantively.
6. All other words, not being substantives, when, for some particular reason, they are accompanied by the article.
7. The words ending in *thum* : except, *der Irrthum*, error ; *der Reichthum*, riches.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are *Four Declensions* of nouns substantive.

The First Declension.

RULES.

1. To the first declension belong all words of the feminine gender.
2. The termination of the singular number remains unaltered, in all the cases.
3. The plural is made by certain additions to the termination of the singular, namely, of
N, throughout all the cases, if the singular end
in *e*, *el*, *er*.

En, if it end in any vowel, but *e*, or in any consonant, with the exception of monosyllabic words, and the terminations *el*, and *er*.

E, in monosyllables, ending with a consonant, for all cases, excepting the dative, which has *en*.

4. The plurals of *die Mutter*, the mother, and *die Tochter*, the daughter, are different from those of other words: viz. nom. gen. acc. *Mütter, Töchter*; dat. *Müttern, Töchtern*.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
	<i>n</i> added.
Nom. <i>Die Schale</i> , the saucer	N. <i>Die Schalen</i> , the saucers
Gen. <i>Der Schale</i> , of the	G. <i>Der Schalen</i> , of
Dat. <i>Der Schale</i> , to the	D. <i>Den Schalen</i> , to
Acc. <i>Die Schale</i> , the saucer	A. <i>Die Schalen</i> , the saucers
Nom. <i>Die Gabel</i> , the fork	N. <i>Die Gabeln</i> , the forks
Gen. <i>Der Gabel</i> , of	G. <i>Der Gabeln</i> , of
Dat. <i>Der Gabel</i> , to	D. <i>Den Gabeln</i> , to
Acc. <i>Die Gabel</i> , the fork	A. <i>Die Gabeln</i> , the forks
Nom. <i>Die Feder</i> , the pen	N. <i>Die Federn</i> , the pens
Gen. <i>Der Feder</i> , of	G. <i>Der Federn</i> , of
Dat. <i>Der Feder</i> , to	D. <i>Den Federn</i> , to
Acc. <i>Die Feder</i> , the pen	A. <i>Die Federn</i> , the pens
	<i>en</i> added.
Nom. <i>Die Frau</i> , the woman	N. <i>Die Frauen</i> , the women
Gen. <i>Der Frau</i> , of	G. <i>Der Frauen</i> , of
Dat. <i>Der Frau</i> , to	D. <i>Den Frauen</i> , to
Acc. <i>Die Frau</i> , the woman	A. <i>Die Frauen</i> , the women

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. Die Hoffnung, the hope	N. Die Hoffnungen, the hopes
Gen. Der Hoffnung, of	G. Der Hoffnungen, of
Dat. Der Hoffnung, to	D. Den Hoffnungen, to
Acc. Die Hoffnung, the hope	A. Die Hoffnungen, the hopes

e added.

Nom. Die Hand, the hand	N. Die Hände, the hands
Gen. Der Hand, of	G. Der Hände, of
Dat. Der Hand, to	D. Den Händen, to
Acc. Die Hand, the hand	A. Die Hände, the hands

Nom. Die Noth, the necessity	N. Die Nöthe, the necessities
Gen. Der Noth, of	G. Der Nöthe, of
Dat. Der Noth, to	D. Den Nöthen, to
Acc. Die Noth, the necessity.	A. Die Nöthe, the necessities

Nom. Die Frucht, the fruit	N. Die Früchte, the fruits
Gen. Der Frucht, of	G. Der Früchte, of
Dat. Der Frucht, to	D. Den Früchten, to
Acc. Die Frucht, the fruit	A. Die Früchte, the fruits

Nom. Die Faust, the fist	N. Die Fäuste, the fists
Gen. Der Faust, of	G. Der Fäuste, of
Dat. Der Faust, to	D. Den Fäusten, to
Acc. Die Faust, the fist	A. Die Fäuste, the fists

irregular

Nom. Die Mutter, the mother	N. Die Mütter, the mothers
Gen. Der Mutter, of	G. Der Mütter, of
Dat. Der Mutter, to	D. Den Müttern, to
Acc. Die Mutter, the mother	A. Die Mütter, the mothers

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Die Tochter, the daughter	N.	Die Töchter, the daughters
Gen.	Der Tochter, of	G.	Der Töchter, of
Dat.	Der Tochter, to	D.	Den Töchtern, to
Acc.	Die Tochter, the daughters	A.	Die Töchter, the daughters

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The dative case plural ends always with the letter *n*: it does so in all declensions.

2. In those words, which form the nom. gen. acc. plural in *e*, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, in the first syllables, are, in that number, changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and *äu*.

3. The following monosyllables, though ending in consonants, have the plural in *en*: Die Art, the kind; die Bahn, the career; die Bay, the bay; die Birn, the pear; die Brut, the brood; die Bucht, an opening in the land, a bay; die Chur, the election; die Cur, the cure; die Dirn, the damsel; die Fahrt, the conveyance; die Flur, the field, plain; die Fluth, the flood; die Form, the form; die Fracht, the freight; die Gluth, a vehement fire; die Jagd, the chase; die Last, the burthen; die List, cunning, deceit; die Mark, the boundary, and a species of coin; die Pflicht, the duty; die Post, the post, post office; die Pracht, pomp; die Quaal, the torment; die Schaar, the crowd, troop; die Schlacht, the battle; die Schrift, the writing; die Schuld, the debt; die Spur, the trace, track; die Stirn, the forehead; die That, the deed; die Thür, the

door; die Tracht, the mode of dress; die Trift, the pasture; die Uhr, the clock, the watch; die Wahl, the choice; die Welt, the world; die Zahl, the number; die Zeit, the time; die Zier, the ornament.

The Second Declension.

RULES.

1. To the second declension belong all those words of the masculine and neuter gender, which end in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*; and those of the neuter gender, which end in *e*.

2. In the singular the terminations of the dative, and accusative, are the same as that of the nominative. In the genitive the letter *s* is added.

3. In the plural, all the cases are like the nominative singular, except the dative, to which *n* is added. Words, ending in *en*, do not require that additional letter.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Der Himmel, the heaven	N. Die Himmel, the heavens
Gen. Des Himmels, of	G. Der Himmel, of
Dat. Dem Himmel, to	D. Den Himmeln, to
Acc. Den Himmel, the heaven	A. Die Himmel, the heavens
Nom. Der Athem, the breath	N. Die Athem, † the breaths
Gen. Des Athems, of	G. Der Athem, of
Dat. Dem Athem, to	D. Den Athem, to
Acc. Den Athem, the breaths	A. Die Athem, the breaths

† The plural of this word is not used: but it is here given, to shew how such words would be declined in that number.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Das Becken, the basin	N. Die Becken, the basins
Gen. Des Beckens, of	G. Der Becken, of
Dat. Dem Becken, to	D. Den Becken, to
Acc. Das Becken, the basin	A. Die Becken, the basins
Nom. Der Garten, the garden	N. Die Gärten, the gardens
Gen. Des Gartens, of	G. Der Gärten, of
Dat. Dem Garten, to	D. Den Gärten, to
Acc. Den Garten, the garden	A. Die Gärten, the gardens
Nom. Der Vogel, the bird	N. Die Vögel, the birds
Gen. Des Vogels, of	G. Der Vögel, of
Dat. Dem Vogel, to	D. Den Vögeln, to
Acc. Den Vogel, the bird	A. Die Vögel, the birds
Nom. Der Bruder, the brother	N. Die Brüder, the brothers
Gen. Des Bruders, of	G. Der Brüder, of
Dat. Dem Bruder, to	D. Den Brüdern, to
Acc. Den Bruder, the brother	A. Die Brüder, the brothers
Nom. Das Gebirge, the mountain	N. Die Gebirge, the mountains
Gen. Des Gebirges, of	G. Der Gebirge, of
Dat. Dem Gebirge, to	D. Den Gebirgen, to
Acc. Das Gebirge, the mountain	A. Die Gebirge, the mountains

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The dative plural ends with the letter *n*.
2. The following words change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, of their first syllables, in the plural number, into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü*: Der Apfel, the apple; der Hammer,

a wether, a sheep; der Handel, an affair, a transaction; der Mangel, the defect; der Mantel, the mantle; der Nabel, the navel; der Sattel, the saddle; der Schnabel, the beak; — Der Faden, the thread; der Graben, the ditch; der Garten, the garden; der Hafen, the harbour; der Laden, the shop (it also signifies a window shutter—then the vowel is not altered); — Der Acker, a field, an acre; der Hammer, the hammer; der Schwager, the sister's husband; der Vater, the father; der Bruder, the brother. These have in the plural, Äpfel, Gärten, Brüder, and so forth.

3. All diminutives belong to this declension. They commonly end in *chen*; but sometimes in *lein*. See the Grammar, p. 133.

4. These words take an additional *n*, in all the cases of the plural number: Der Baiër, the Bavarian; der Bauer, the peasant; der Pantoffel, the slipper; der Stachel, the sting; der Better, a male relation; das Auge, the eye; das Ende, the end—Plural, Baiern, Bauern, Pantoffeln, Stacheln, Bettern, Augen, Enden.

The Third Declension.

RULES.

1. To the third declension belong all those words, which end in *e*, or *st*, which are of the masculine gender, and of more than one syllable. Besides these, also some others, of different terminations: and among them *one* neuter, das Herz, the heart.

2. From the nominative singular all the other cases, in both numbers, are made, by the addition of *n*,

when the word ends in *e* (or *ar*, *err*), and of *en*, when it ends in *st* (or some other consonant).

3. Sometimes the genitive singular receives the accession of *s*, so as to terminate in *ns*, or *ens*.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Der Knabe, the boy	N. Die Knaben, the boys
Gen. Des Knaben, of	G. Der Knaben, of
Dat. Dem Knaben, to	D. Den Knaben, to
Acc. Den Knaben, the boy	A. Die Knaben, the boys
Nom. Der Herr, the lord, or master	N. Die Herrn, the masters.
Gen. Des Herrn, of	G. Der Herrn, of
Dat. Dem Herrn, to	D. Den Herrn, to
Acc. Den Herrn, the master	A. Die Herrn, the masters
Nom. Der Fantast, a fanci- ful man	N. Die Fantasten, fanciful men
Gen. Des Fantasten, of	G. Der Fantasten, of
Dat. Dem Fantasten, to	D. Den Fantasten, to
Acc. Den Fantasten, a fan- ciful man	A. Die Fantasten, fanciful men
Nom. Der Jurist, the lawyer	N. Die Juristen, the lawyers
Gen. Des Juristen, of	G. Der Juristen, of
Dat. Dem Juristen, to	D. Den Juristen, to
Acc. Den Juristen, the lawyer	A. Die Juristen, the lawyers

Nom. Der Mensch, the man, N. Die Menschen, men
the human being

Gen. Des Menschen, of	G. Der Menschen, of
Dat. Dem Menschen, to	D. Den Menschen, to
Acc. Den Menschen, the man	A. Die Menschen, men

Nom. Das Herz, the heart	N. Die Herzen, the hearts
Gen. Des Herzen, of	G. Der Herzen, of
Dat. Dem Herzen, to	D. Den Herzen, to
Acc. Das Herz, † the heart	A. Die Herzen, the hearts

OBSERVATION.

The following words belong to the third declension: Der Advocat, the advocate; der Barbar, the barbarian; der Basilisk, the basilisk; der Bey, a Turkish governor; der Brunn, the well (also, der Brunnen, after the second;); der Buchstab, the letter, or character of the alphabet; der Cadett, a young soldier; der Camerad, the comrade; der Catholik, the Roman Catholic; der Christ, the christian; der Client, the client; der Daum, the thumb (better, der Daumen, second); der Docent, the teacher, lecturer; der Ducat, a species of coin; der Elephant, the elephant; der Fels, the rock (also, der Felsen, second declension); der Fürst, the prince; der Geck, a ridiculous man; der Gesell, the associate; der Graf, the count; der Hagestolz, a bachelor, an unmarried man; der Halunck, the scoundrel; der Heiduck, a sort of footman; der Held, the hero;

† The accusative is like the nominative. This circumstance, in nouns of the neuter gender, seems to be peculiar to all languages, which vary the terminations, in declension.

der Herr, the lord, or master ; der Hirt, the herdsman ; der Husar, the hussar ; der Janitschar, the janizary ; der Insaß, the inmate ; der Mensch, man, a human being ; der Mohr, the moor, or negro ; der Monarch, the monarch ; der Narr, the fool ; der Ochß, the ox ; der Paragraph, the paragraph ; der Patriarch, the patriarch ; der Pfriem, the awl (also, der Pfriemen, after the second) ; der Poet, the poet ; der Potentat, the potentate ; der President, the president ; der Prälat, the prelate ; der Prinz, the prince ; der Psalm, the psalm ; der Schmerz, the pain (more commonly after the fourth) ; der Schöpß, the dunce (also after the fourth ;) der Soldat, the soldier ; der Student, the student ; der Thor, a silly person (to be distinguished from das Thor, the gate) ; der Tropf, a simpleton (to be distinguished from der Tropf, of the fourth, which signifies a drop) ; der Tyrann, the tyrant ; der Vorfahr, the ancestor ; der Zack, any thing pointed, and projecting. Add some derivatives, ending in *it* : as, der Adamit, a descendant of Adam ; der Jesuit, a jesuit. And the appellatives of some nations : as, der Kalmuck, der Kosack, der Kroat, der Ublar.

The Fourth Declension.

RULES.

1. All words of the masculine, and neuter gender, which are not included in the second and third declensions, must be referred to the fourth.

2. In the singular number, the genitive case is formed by the addition of *es* to the nominative ; the dative

by that of *e*; the accusative remains like the nominative.

3. Most words have the nominative, genitive, accusative, of the plural, in *e*; the dative in *en*.

4. Several neuters, especially those of one syllable, and a few masculines, substitute *er*, in the dative *ern*, in the plural.

5. In the genitive singular *s* alone is sometimes added, instead of *es*, and the final *e* of the dative omitted.

6. Many words change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, in their prior syllables, for the plural, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.	Plural.
	in <i>e</i>
Nom. Der Tisch, the table	N. Die Tische, the tables
Gen. Des Tisches, of	G. Der Tische, of
Dat. Dem Tische, to	D. Den Tischen, to
Acc. Den Tisch, the table	A. Die Tische, the tables
Nom. Das Gesetz, the law	N. Die Gesetze, the laws
Gen. Des Gesetzes, of	G. Der Gesetze, of
Dat. Dem Gesetze, to	D. Den Gesetzen, to
Acc. Das Gesetz, the law	A. Die Gesetze, the laws
Nom. Der Sohn, the son	N. Die Söhne, the sons
Gen. Des Sohnes, of	G. Der Söhne, of
Dat. Dem Sohne, to	D. Den Söhnen, to
Acc. Den Sohn, the son	A. Die Söhne, the sons

Singular.	Plural.
	in e
Nom. Der Baum, the tree	N. Die Bäume, the trees
Gen. Des Baumes, of	G. Der Bäume, of
Dat. Dem Baume, to	D. Den Bäumen, to
Acc. Den Baum, the tree	A. Die Bäume, the trees
	in er
Nom. Der Geist, the ghost	N. Die Geister, the ghosts
Gen. Des Geistes, of	G. Der Geister, of
Dat. Dem Geiste, to	D. Den Geistern, to
Acc. Den Geist, the ghost	A. Die Geister, the ghosts
Nom. Das Kind, the child	N. Die Kinder, the children
Gen. Des Kindes, of	G. Der Kinder, of
Dat. Dem Kinde, to	D. Den Kindern, to
Acc. Das Kind, the child	A. Die Kinder, the children
Nom. Der Mann, the man	N. Die Männer, the men
Gen. Des Mannes, of	G. Der Männer, of
Dat. Dem Manne, to	D. Den Männern, to
Acc. Den Mann, the man	A. Die Männer, the men
Nom. Das Buch, the book	N. Die Bücher, the books
Gen. Des Buches, of	G. Der Bücher, of
Dat. Dem Buche, to	D. Den Büchern, to
Acc. Das Buch, the book	A. Die Bücher, the books

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The following words have the plural in *er*. (1) Of the masculine gender : Der Gott, a god, a heathen idol ; Geist, Hundsfott, Irrthum, Leib, Mann, Hand, Reichthum, Vormund, Wald. (2) Of the neuter gender : Das Aas (pl. Aeser), Alterthum, Amt, Augenlied, Bad, Bild, Bisthum, Blatt, Bret, Buch, Dach, Dorf, Erz, bisthum, Ey, Fach, Faß, Feld, Fürstenthum, Geld, Gemach,

Gemüth, Gespenst, Geschlecht, Glas, Glied, Grab, Gras, Gut, Haupt, Haus, Herzogthum, Holz, Hospital, Hubn, Kalb, Kind, Kleid, Kraut, Lamm, Licht, Lied, Loch, das Mensch (a bad woman); Nest, Pfand, Rad, Regiment; das Schild (the sign of an inn, or of a shop); Schloß, Schwert, Spital, Thal, Volk, Wammß, Weib. Das Mahl, the act of taking food, and its compound, das Gastmahl; likewise das Mahl, the mark, sign, with the compounds, Denkmahl, Grabmahl, Merkmahl, commonly take *er*, in the plural, but also *e*.

2. All those, which form the plural in *er*, change, in that number, the vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*: as, Mann, pl. Männer; Loch, pl. Löcher; Buch, pl. Bücher; Haus, pl. Häuser. But many words, whose plural ends in *e*, also receive that change. They are: (1) Masculines: Der Mal, pl. Mele; der Abt, pl. Aebte; der Abdruck, pl. die Abdrücke; der Altar, pl. die Altäre; Anfang, pl. Anfänge; Antrag, Arzt, Aft, Auftrag, Ausdruck, Ausgang, Bach, Balg, Ball, Band (the volume of a book), Bart, Baß, Bauch, Baum, Bischof, Block, Bock, Brand, Brauch, Bruch, Busch; Canal, pl. Canäle; Castellan, pl. Castelläne; Choral, pl. Choräle; Damm, Dampf, Darm, Diebstahl, Dunst, Eindruck, Einfluß, Eingang, Fall, Fiscal, Floh, Fluch, Flug, Fluß, Frosch, Fuchs, Fund, Fuß, Fang, Gast, Gaul, Gebrauch, Geruch, Gesang, Gras, Grund, Guß, Hahn, Hals, Hof, Hut, Kahn, Kampf, Karst, Kauf, Kaug, Klang, Kloss, Klotz, Knopf, Koch, Korb, Krampf, Kranz, Kropf, Krug, Kuß, Lag, Lauf, Markt, Marsch; Marschall, pl. Marschälle; Morast, pl. Moräste; Nachschuß, Napf; Pallast, pl. Palläste; Papst; Pastor, pl. Pastöre; Paß, Ploß, Pflug, Plag; Pocal, pl. Pocale; Propst, Puff,

Kanft, Kanf, Rath, Raum, Rausch, Rock, Rumpf;
 Saal, pl. Säle; Sack, Sack, Sarg, Sack, Saum, Schacht,
 Schacht, Schalk, Schall, Schack, Schaum, Schlaf (the
 temple of the head) Schlag, Schlauch, Schlund, Schluß,
 Schmaus; Schoß, pl. Schöße; Schopf, Schrank, Schurz,
 Schuß, Schwamm, Schwan, Schwank, Schwanz, Schwarm,
 Schwung, Schwur, Selbstschuß, Sohn, Spaß, Spruch,
 Sprung, Spund, Stab, Stall, Stamm, Stand, Stock,
 Storch, Stoß, Strang, Strauch, Strauß, Strom, Strumpf,
 Stahl, Sturz, Sturm, Sumpf, Tanz, Thurm, Ton (the
 tone, sound) Topf, Trank, Traum, Trog, Trumpf,
 Umstand, Vegt, Vorhang, Vorrath, Vorschlag, Vorschuß,
 Vortrag, Verwand, Wall, Wanst, Weinstock, Wolf, Wulst,
 Wunsch, Wurf, Wurm, Zahn, Zaun, Zaun, Zoll (toll),
 Zopf, Zug, Zustand, Zwang. (2) Neuters: das Arsenal,
 pl. die Arsenale; das Boot, pl. die Böte (also Boote); das
 Chor; das Floß, pl. die Flöße.

3. Several words of this declension, have the plural
 in *en*: as, Der Affect, the affection of the mind, pas-
 sion, pl. die Affecten; der Aspect, the aspect, pl. die
 Aspecten; der Diamant (or, Demant) the diamond, pl.
 die Diamanten; das Insect, pl. die Insecten; das Leid,
 the suffering, misfortune, pl. die Leiden; der Nachbar,
 the neighbour, pl. die Nachbarn; das Ohr, the ear, pl.
 die Ohren; der Quell, the source, pl. die Quellen; der
 Staat, the state, pl. die Staaten; der Strahl, the ray,
 or beam, pl. die Strahlen; der Ungar, the Hungarian,
 pl. die Ungarn; der Zierrath, the ornament, pl. die
 Zierrathen.

4. Some words have different endings, in the plural,
 according to which they vary their signification. (1)
E, and *en*: Das Bett, the bed, pl. die Bette, the beds—
 die Betten, the parts composing the inside of a bed, the

bedding ; *das Stück*, the piece, pl. *die Stücke*, the pieces (sometimes *die Stücker*)—*die Stücken* (but also *Stücke*) pieces of artillery. (2) *E, en, er* : *Das Band*, the band, ligament, ribbon—pl. *die Bande* (*Banden*?) the bonds, fetters—*die Bänder*, the ribbons ; *das Ding*, the thing—pl. *die Dinge*, the things, in a general sense—*die Dinger*, individual things ; *der Dorn*, the thorn—pl. *die Dornen*, the thorns, in general—*die Dörner*, the single thorns, the prickles ; *das Gesicht*, the sight, the vision, the face—pl. *die Gesichte*, the visions, the sights—*die Gesichter*, the faces ; *das Horn*, the horn—pl. *die Hörne*, species, or kinds of that substance—*die Hörner*, individual horns ; *das Land*, the land, or country—pl. *die Lande*, territory, dominions—*die Länder*, individual countries ; *der Ort*, the place—pl. *die Orte*, places, in a general sense, also passages from books—*die Derter*, individual places ; *der Stahl*, the steel—pl. *die Stähle*, kinds of steel—*die Stähler*, certain instruments made of steel ; *das Tuch*, the cloth—pl. *die Tuche*, kinds of cloth—*die Tücher*, parts of dress, such as neckcloths ; *das Wort*, the word—pl. *die Worte*, words in general, in Latin *verba*—*die Wörter*, words of the vocabulary, in Latin *vocabula*.

PROPER NAMES.

RULES.

1. Proper names are inflected either by means of the article, or the terminations.

2. The plural of proper names is rarely used ; but when required, it must, conformably to the gender and ending of the singular, be made after one of the four declensions : in the feminines after the first ; and in the others according to their terminations.

Examples, with the Article.

Masculine Gender.

Singular.

Nom. Homer, Homer

Gen. Des Homer, of

Dat. Dem Homer, to

Acc. Den Homer, Homer

Singular.

Nom. Virgil, Virgil

Gen. Des Virgil, of

Dat. Dem Virgil, to

Acc. Den Virgil, Virgil

Feminine Gender.

Nom. Flora, Flora

Gen. Der Flora, of

Dat. Der Flora, to

Acc. Die Flora, Flora

Nom. Sappho, Sappho

Gen. Der Sappho, of

Dat. Der Sappho, to

Acc. Die Sappho, Sappho

Examples, with the terminations.

Masculine Gender.

Nom. Beccaria, Beccaria

Gen. Beccaria's, of

Dat. Beccaria'n, to

Acc. Beccaria'n, Beccaria

Nom. Heyne Heyne

Gen. Heyne's, of

Dat. Heyne'n, to

Acc. Heyne'n, Heyne

Nom. Jacobi, Jacobi

Gen. Jacobi's, of

Dat. Jacobi'n, to

Acc. Jacobi'n Jacobi

Nom. Cato, Cato

Gen. Cato's, of

Dat. Cato'n, to

Acc. Cato'n, Cato

Nom. Jablonsky

Gen. Jablonsky's, of

Dat. Jablonsky'n, to

Acc. Jablonsky'n, Jablonsky

Nom. Fagel, Fagel

Gen. Fagel's, of

Dat. Fagel'n, to

Acc. Fagel'n, Fagel

Nom. Pitt, Pitt
Gen. Pitt's, of
Dat. Pitt'en, to
Acc. Pitt'en, Pitt

Nom. Fox, Fox
Gen. Fox'es, or Fox'ens, of
Dat. Fox'en, to
Acc. Fox'en, Fox

Feminine Gender.

Nom. Diana, Diana
Gen. Diana's, or Dian'ens, of
Dat. Dian'en, to
Acc. Dian'en, Diana

Nom. Friderife, Frederica
Gen. Friderife'ns, of
Dat. Friderife'n, to
Acc. Friderife'n, Frederica

Nom. Sappho, Sappho
Gen. Sappho's, of
Dat. Sappho'n, to
Acc. Sappho'n, Sappho

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Of the *Four Forms*, in which adjectives are used, the three last only are declined.

The First Form

has no variable terminations, and is that, in which the adjective appears, when it is neither placed before a substantive, nor preceded by an article, or a pronoun.

The Second Form.

RULE.

The adjective is declined, by this form, when it stands before a substantive, without an article, or a pronoun.

Example.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom. Guter,	Gute,	Gutes	Nom. Gute
Gen. Gutes,	Guter,	Gutes	Gen. Guter
Dat. Gutem,	Guter,	Gutem	Dat. Guten
Acc. Guten,	Gute,	Gutes	Acc. Gute

} for all
genders.

The Third Form.

RULE.

When the definite article, or a pronoun demonstrative, relative, and interrogative, or the adjectives jeder, jedweder, jeglicher, mancher, go before, the third form must be made use of.

EXAMPLES.

1. With the definite article.

Singular.

Nom. Der gute, die gute, das gute
Gen. Des guten, der guten, des guten
Dat. Dem guten, der guten, dem guten
Acc. Den guten, die gute, das gute

Plural.

Nom. Die guten
Gen. Der guten
Dat. Den guten
Acc. Die guten

2. With a pronoun demonstrative.

Singular.

Nom. Dieser gute, diese gute, dieses gute

Gen. Dieses guten, dieser guten, dieses guten

Dat. Diesem guten, dieser guten, diesem guten

Acc. Diesen guten, diese gute, dieses gute

Plural.

Nom. Diese guten

Gen. Dieser guten

Dat. Diesen guten

Acc. Diese guten

3. With a pronoun relative, or interrogative.

Singular.

Nom. Welcher gute, welche gute, welches gute

Gen. Welches guten, welcher guten, welches guten

Dat. Welchem guten, welcher guten, welchem guten

Acc. Welchen guten, welche gute, welches gute

Plural.

Nom. Welche guten

Gen. Welcher guten

Dat. Welchen guten

Acc. Welche guten

4. With the adjectives jeder, jedweder, jeglicher, signifying *each, every*; and mancher, many a one.

Singular.

Nom. Jeder gute, jede gute, jedes gute
 Gen. Jedes guten, jeder guten, jedes guten
 Dat. Jedem guten, jeder guten, jedem guten
 Acc. Jeden guten, jede gute, jedes gute
 No plural.

*The Fourth Form.***RULE.**

The fourth form is required after the indefinite article, after numerals, which are declined, after the negative adjective *kein*, none, and after pronouns personal, and possessive.

1. After the indefinite article, and some numerals.*Singular.*

Nom. Ein guter, eine gute, ein gutes
 Gen. Eines guten, einer guten, eines guten
 Dat. Einem guten, einer guten, einem guten
 Acc. Einen guten, eine gute, ein gutes

Plural.

Nom. Zwey, two; drey, three
 Gen. Zweyer, dreyer, guten
 Dat. Zweyen, dreyen, guten
 Acc. Zwey, drey —

OBSERVATION.

When the numerals have no declinable terminations, as here in the nominative, and accusative cases, the adjective after them remains in the second form: as, *Zwey gute Leute*, two good people; *drey gute Männer*, three good men.

2. After the negative noun, *kein*, *none*.

Singular.

Nom. *Kein guter, keine gute, kein gutes*
 Gen. *Keines guten, keiner guten, keines guten*
 Dat. *Keinem guten, keiner guten, keinem guten*
 Acc. *Keinen guten, keine gute, kein gutes*

Plural.

Nom. *Keine guten*
 Gen. *Keiner guten*
 Dat. *Keinen guten*
 Acc. *Keine guten*

3. After a personal pronoun.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>Ich armer, ich arme, ich armes</i>		
Gen.	not usual		
Dat.	<i>Mir armen, mir armen, mir armen</i>		
Acc.	<i>Mich armen, mich arme, mich armes</i>		

Plural.

Nom. Wir armen

Gen. not usual

Dat. Uns armen

Acc. Uns armen

4. After a possessive pronoun.**Singular.**

Nom. Mein guter, meine gute, mein gutes

Gen. Meines guten, meiner guten, meines guten

Dat. Meinem guten, meiner guten, meinem guten

Acc. Meinen guten, meine gute, mein gutes

Plural.

Nom. Meine guten

Gen. Meiner guten

Dat. Meinen guten

Acc. Meine guten

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.*The Comparative Degree.***RULE.**

Take the adjective in its first form, and add to it *er*; or *r* only, when it ends in *e*: thus the comparative degree is produced.

EXAMPLES.

Schön, handsome :	comparative, schöner, handsomer, or more handsome
Eng, narrow :	comp. enger, narrower
Stark, strong :	comp. stärker, stronger
Groß, great :	comp. größer, greater
Jung, young :	comp. jünger, younger

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, are, for the comparative, changed into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü* : as, *stark*, *stärker* ; *groß*, *größer* ; *jung*, *jünger*. There are some exceptions to this observation, which are enumerated in the Grammar, p. 178.

2. Adjectives, which end in *el*, throw away the *e* before *l*, in the comparative degree : as, *edel*, noble, comp. *edler*, for *edeler*. And frequently the *e* is also left out before *n* and *r* : as, *trocken*, dry, comp. *trockner*, for *trockener*, more dry ; *tapfer*, brave, comp. *tapfrer*, for *tapferer*, more brave.

3. The adjective, in the comparative degree, is again liable to four forms, the first of which is unvariable, and the three last are declined. The comparative of *schön*, is *schöner* : this is the first form of that degree. The second is, *Schönerer*, *schönere*, *schöneres*, before a substantive, without an article ; the third, *Der schönere*, *die schönere*, *das schönere*, with the definite article, or a demonstrative, and relative pronoun ; the fourth, *Ein schönerer*, *eine schönere*, *ein schöneres*, with the indefinite article, or a personal, and possessive pronoun. See the Grammar, p. 179.

The Superlative Degree.

RULE.

Add *st*, or *est*, to the first form of the adjective : this constitutes the superlative degree.

EXAMPLES.

Schön, handsome :	superlative, schönst, handsomest, or most handsome
Eng, narrow :	sup. engst, narrowest
Stark, strong :	sup. stärkst, strongest
Groß, great :	sup. größt, † greatest
Jung, young :	sup. jüngst, youngest

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, are changed into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in the same manner as in the comparative.

2. The adjectives, ending in *e*, *b*, *ch*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *nd*, *r*, form the superlative by *st* : those in *au*, *eu*, *ey* ; and in *d*, *h*, *k*, *ck*, *ff*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *rr*, *pf*, *s*, or *ss*, *sch*, *st*, *t*, *z*, make it in *est*. See the Grammar, p. 181, and 182.

3. As in the comparative, so in the superlative, the four forms are admitted. The *second* would accordingly be, Schönster, schönste, schönstes ; the *third*, Der schönste, die schönste, das schönste ; the *fourth*, Mein schönster, meine schönste, mein schönstes. For the *first*

† Größest is contracted into größt. See the Grammar, p. 182. 4.

form, a circumlocution is generally substituted, which consists of the preposition *an*, contracted with the article *dem* into *am*,† and the dative case singular of the third form: as, *am schönsten*, finest, in the finest manner; *am engsten*, narrowest; *am stärksten*, strongest; *am größten*, greatest; *am jüngsten*, youngest. This is fully explained in the Grammar, p. 183. 5.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The adjectives *gut*, good, and *viel*, much, are irregular in their degrees of comparison: viz. *gut*, good—comp. *besser*, better—sup. *am besten*, best; *viel*, much—comp. *mehr*, more—sup. *am meisten*, or *am meisten*, most. *Hoch*, high, has the comparative *höher*, and the superlative *am höchsten*. *Nähe*, near—comp. *näher*—sup. *am nächsten*. See the Grammar, p. 187. III.

2. There are a few adjectives, which cannot be put into the degrees of comparison by means of the comparative terminations, *r*, *er*, and *st*, *est*. With these it is necessary to employ, *mehr*, more, for the comparative, and *am meisten*, most, for the superlative. The principal ones of them are: *Angst*, anxious, fearful; *eingedenk*, mindful; *feind*, hostile; *gar*, cooked, done, dressed, prepared; *gram*, angry, displeased, disliking; *recht*, right; *unrecht*, wrong; *theilhaft*, participating. See farther in the Grammar, p. 186.

† See the Grammar, p. 351. 4.

THE NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numders.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Ein, eine, ein ; or, einer,
eine, eines | 25. Fünf und zwanzig |
| 2. Zwey | 26. Sechs und zwanzig |
| 3. Drey | 27. Sieben und zwanzig |
| 4. Vier | 28. Acht und zwanzig |
| 5. Fünf | 29. Neun und zwanzig |
| 6. Sechs | 30. Dreißig |
| 7. Sieben | 31. Ein und dreißig |
| 8. Acht | 32. Zwey und dreißig, &c. |
| 9. Neun | 40. Vierzig |
| 10. Zehn, or zehen | 41. Ein und vierzig, &c. |
| 11. Elf, or eilf | 50. Funfzig |
| 12. Zwölf | 60. Sechzig |
| 13. Drenzehn, or dreyzehen | 70. Siebzig, or siebenzig |
| 14. Vierzehn | 80. Achtzig |
| 15. Funfzehn | 90. Neunzig |
| 16. Sechzehn | 100. Hundert |
| 17. Siebzehn, or Siebenzehn | 101. Hundert und ein |
| 18. Achtzehn | 102. Hundert und zwey |
| 19. Neunzehn | 103. Hundert und drey, &c. |
| 20. Zwanzig | 200. Zwey hundert |
| 21. Ein und zwanzig | 300. Drey hundert, &c. |
| 22. Zwey und zwanzig | 1000. Tausend |
| 23. Drey und zwanzig | 10000. Zehntausend |
| 24. Vier und zwanzig | 100000. Hundert tausend |
| | A million. Eine Million |

1793.

Ein tausend sieben hundert und drey und neunzig.

1807.

Achtzehn hundert und sieben,

or

Ein tausend acht hundert und sieben.

OBSERVATION.

The first of the cardinal numbers is declined (like the indefinite article), and in certain situations it receives the terminations *er*, and *es*, in the nominative case, for the masculine, and neuter genders. *Zwey*, and *drey*, occasionally require declinable terminations, in the genitive, and dative. Concerning these particulars, the Grammar is to be consulted, p. 189, and 191.

Ordinal Numbers.

The 1st. Der erste	The 14th. Der vierzehnte
2d. Der zweyte	15th. Der funfzehnte
3d. Der dritte	16th. Der sechzehnte
4th. Der vierte	17th. Der siebzehnte,
5th. Der fünfte	or siebenzehnte
6th. Der sechste	18th. Der achtzehnte
7th. Der siebte, or	19th. Der neun-
siebente	zehnte
8th. Der achte	20th. Der zwanzigste
9th. Der neunte	21st. Der ein und
10th. Der zehnte	zwanzigste
11th. Der elfte, or	22d. Der zwey und
elfte	zwanzigste
12th. Der zwölfte	23d. Der drey und
13th. Der dreyzehnte	zwanzigste

The 24th. Der vier und zwanzigste	The 60th. Der sechzigste
25th. Der fünf und zwanzigste	70th. Der siebzigste; or siebenzigste
26th. Der sechs und zwanzigste	80th. Der achtzigste
27th. Der sieben und zwanzigste	90th. Der neunzigste
28th. Der acht und zwanzigste	100th. Der hundertste
29th. Der neun und zwanzigste	101st. Der hundert und erste
30th. Der dreissigste	102d. Der hundert und zweyte
31st. Der ein und dreissigste	103d. Der hundert und dritte
32d. Der zwey und dreissigste	&c.
&c.	200th. Der zwey hun- dertste
40th. Der vierzigste	300th. Der drey hun- dertste
41st. Der ein und vierzigste	1000th. Der tausendste
&c.	The one thousand seven hundred and ninety- third
50th. Der funfzigste	Der tausend sieben hundert und drey und neunzigste

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The ordinal numbers resemble, in their nature, the superlative degree of adjectives: and as they are here drawn up, they are like that degree, in the third form. They also occur in the second, and fourth forms; the first form is not usual. See the Grammar, p. 195. 2.

2. Der erste, the first, and der dritte, the third, are produced in an anomalous manner, but the remainder are regularly derived from the cardinals, by the addition of *te*, from *two* to *nineteen*, inclusive; and of *ste*, from *twenty* to the last.

3. In compound numbers, the last only assumes the character of an ordinal; the preceding ones retain the shape of cardinals: as, der tausend sieben hundert und drey und neunzigste.

PRONOUNS.

Personal and Reciprocal Pronouns.

First personal.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Ich, I	N. Wir, we
Gen. (Meiner, or mein) of me	G. (Unser) of us
Dat. Mir, to me	D. Uns, to us
Acc. Mich, me	A. Uns, us

Second personal.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Du, thou	N. Ihr, you
Gen. (Deiner, or dein) of thee	G. (Euer) of you
Dat. Dir, to thee	D. Euch, to you
Acc. Dich, thee	A. Euch, you

Third personal.

Singular.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Er, he;	Sie, she;	Es, it
Gen. (Seiner, or sein) of him;	(Ihrer, or ihr) of her;	(Seiner, or sein) of it
Dat. Ihm, to him;	Ihr, to her;	Ihm, to it
Acc. Ihn, him;	Sie, her;	Es, it

Reciprocal for the third person.

Singular.

Nom. None

Gen. (Seiner, or sein) of himself; (Ihrer, or ihr) of herself; (Seiner, or sein) of itself

Dat. Sich, to himself, to herself, to itself

Acc. Sich, himself, herself, itself

Plural.

Nom. None

Gen. (Ihrer) of themselves

Dat. Sich, to themselves

Acc. Sich, themselves

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The genitive case of these pronouns is not of general use, but occurs only in some phrases. See the Grammar, p. 200. 1.

2. The first and second personal pronouns are used reciprocally, without any change, or addition, so that mir, mich, dir, dich, uns, euch, express me, thee, myself, thyself, us, ourselves, you, yourself, or yourselves. But for the third person, there is a distinct reciprocal pronoun, which is exhibited above. No reciprocal pronoun can, as such, have a nominative case.

Pronouns Possessive.

These are: Mein, my, or mine; Dein, thy, or thine; Ihr, her, or hers; Sein, his, its; Unser, our, or ours;

Euer, your, or yours; Ihr, their, or theirs. They have three genders, in the singular number, and are declined in the same manner, as the indefinite article, or the first numeral, viz.

Singular.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Mein, or meiner,	meine,	mein, or meines
Gen. Meines,	meiner,	meines
Dat. Meinem,	meiner,	meinem
Acc. Meinen,	meine,	mein, or meines

Plural.
Nom. Meine
Gen. Meiner
Dat. Meinen
Acc. Meine

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The possessive pronouns are either placed before substantives, or they are put absolutely, as *mine*, *thine*, &c. in English: and the nominative singular, in the masculine, and neuter genders, occasionally takes, for reasons, described in the Grammar, p. 210, the endings *er*, *es*: as, *Meiner*, *meines*; *Deiner*, *deines*.

2. When they stand absolute, that is to say, not before a substantive, the definite article may be prefixed to them: as, *Der meine*, *die meine*, *das meine*, *mine*; *Der deine*, *thine*; *Der seine*, *his*; *der ihre*, *hers*, and so forth. And it is then most usual to insert the syllable *ig*: as, *Der meinige*, *deinige*, *seinige*, *ibrige*. When

thus united with the article, they are to be declined after the third form of adjectives.

Pronouns Demonstrative.

They are : Dieser, diese, dieses, this—Lat. *hic, hæc, hoc* ; Jener, jene, jenes, that—Lat. *ille, illa, illud* ; Der, die, das, that—Lat. *is, ea, id, or iste, ista, istud* ; Derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, that—Lat. *is, or ille* ; Derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same—Lat. *idem, eadem, idem*.

Singular.			Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom. Dieser,	diese,	dieses, or dieß	N. Diese
Gen. Dieses,	dieser,	dieses	G. Dieser
Dat. Diesem,	dieser,	diesem	D. Diesen
Acc. Diesen,	diese,	dieses, or dieß	A. Diese
Nom. Jener,	jene,	jenes	N. Jene
Gen. Jenes,	jener,	jenes	G. Jener
Dat. Jenem,	jener,	jenem	D. Jenen
Acc. Jenen,	jene,	jenes	A. Jene
Nom. Der,	die,	das	N. Die
Gen. Dessen, or deß,	deren, or der,	dessen, or deß	G. Derer, (or, deren)
Dat. Dem,	der,	dem	D. Denen, (or, den)
Acc. Den,	die,	das	A. Die
Nom. Derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige	N. Diejenigen
Gen. Desjenigen,	derjenigen,	desjenigen	G. Derjenigen
Dat. Demjenigen,	derjenigen,	demjenigen	D. Denjenigen
Acc. Denjenigen,	diejenige,	dasjenige	A. Diejenigen

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	Derselbe,	dieselbe,	dasselbe	N. Dieselben
Gen.	Desselben,	derselben,	desselben	G. Derselben
Dat.	Demselben,	derselben,	demselben	D. Denselben
Acc.	Denselben,	dieselbe,	dasselbe	A. Dieselben

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Der, die daß, as a pronoun, is to be spoken with a stronger accent, than the definite article.

2. Derjenige, and derselbe are declined like adjectives, in the third form. Derselbige, der nämliche, der gleiche, are nearly the same in signification, as derselbe.

Pronouns Relative, and Interrogative.

These are: Welcher, welche, welches, who, and which; and Wer, neuter was, who, what.—Der, die, daß, is, like the English *that*, also used in a relative signification.

	Singular.			Plural.
Nom.	Welcher,	welche,	welches	N. Welche
Gen.	Welches,	welcher,	welches	G. Welcher
Dat.	Welchem,	welcher,	welchem	D. Welchen
Acc.	Welchen,	welche,	welches	A. Welche

	Singular.	No plural
	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Wer	was
Gen.	Wessen, or wess	
Dat.	Wem	
Acc.	Wen	was

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	Der,	die,	das	N. Die
Gen.	Dessen (or, deß),	deren (or, der),	dessen (or, deß),	G. Derer (or, deren)
Dat.	Dem,	der,	dem,	D. Denen
Acc.	Den,	die,	das,	A. Die

OBSERVATIONS.

1. There is no such distinction in the German relative pronouns, as between *who* and *which*; the former being, in the English language, only applied to persons, and the latter to animals and things. The proper relative is *welcher*, but *der* is frequently substituted for it, for the sake of brevity, and variety.

2. When *der*, *die*, *das*, is put as a relative after the first, or second person, the pronouns of those persons are commonly repeated after it: as, *Ich, der ich*, I who; *Du, der du*, thou who; *Wir, die wir*, we who; *Ihr, die ihr*, you who. And in the third person, when it stands alone, before the verb, the particle *da* is commonly inserted after it: as, *Ein Knabe, der da schreibt*, a boy who writes.

3. *Wer* and *was*, as interrogatives, have their place naturally at the beginning of a sentence: and as a relative, *wer* cannot be put after other words. It always stands at the opening of the sentence, and signifies *he who*. *Was* may be preceded by some word of general import, such as *das*, that, *alles*, all: for example, *das was*, that which; *alles was*, all that which. *Was* before the indefinite article with the pre-

position, für, for, inserted, forms a pronoun of distinction, or qualification : as, was für ein Mann, what a man, what sort of a man ! Was für eine Frau, what woman, or, what a woman ; Was für ein Kind, what child, or, what a child !

Miscellaneous Pronouns.

Man, not declined, marks an indefinite, or general, personality, and answers to the French *on* : as, Man sagt, they say, people say, *on dit*.

Jemand, some one ; jederman, every one ; niemand, no one. These three words are varied, in the genitive, by the addition of the letter *s*, Jemand's, jederman's, niemand's. Sometimes the dative of jemand, and niemand, is also inflected, jemanden, niemanden.

Selbst, or Selber, resembles the English *self*, and the Latin *ipse*. It may be added to any noun substantive, or pronoun, in that signification : as, Der Mann selbst, the man himself ; ich selbst, I myself ; du selbst, thou thyself ; wir selbst, we ourselves ; ihr selbst, you yourselves ; sie selbst, they themselves.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

There are three auxiliary, or helping verbs : Haben, to have ; Seyn, to be ; Werden, to become.

The First Auxiliary.

Haben, to have :

Habe, Hatte, Gehabt.*

* These are the present tense, the preterimperfect, and the preterite participle : which are placed at the head of a conjugation, as the radical parts of the verb.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense

Singular.

1. Ich habe, I have
2. Du hast, thou hast
3. Er (sie, es) hat, he,
(she, it) has

Singular.

1. Ich habe, (if) I have
2. Du habest, (if) thou have
3. Er, (sie, es) habe, (if) he
(she, it) have

Plural.

1. Wir haben, we have
2. Ihr habet, or habt, you
have
3. Sie haben, they have

Plural.

1. Wir haben, (if) we have
2. Ihr habet, (if) you have
3. Sie haben, (if) they have

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich hatte, I had
2. Du habtest, thou hadst
3. Er hatte, he had

Singular.

1. Ich hätte, (if) I had
2. Du hättest, (if) thou had
3. Er hätte, he had

Plural.

1. Wir hatten, we had
2. Ihr hättet, you had
3. Sie hatten, they had

Plural.

1. Wir hätten, we had
2. Ihr hättet, you had
3. Sie hätten, they had

Preterperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich habe gehabt, I have
had
2. Du hast gehabt, thou
hast had
3. Er hat gehabt, he has
had

Singular.

1. Ich habe gehabt, (if) I
have had
2. Du habest gehabt, (if) thou
have had
3. Er habe gehabt, (if) he
have had

INDICATIVE.

Plural.

1. Wir haben gehabt, we
have had
2. Ihr habet, or habt, ge-
habt, you have had
3. Sie haben gehabt, they
have had

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Plural.

1. Wir haben gehabt, we
have had
2. Ihr habet gehabt, you
have had
3. Sie haben gehabt, they
have had

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich hatte gehabt, I had
had
2. Du hättest gehabt, thou
hadst had
3. Er hatte gehabt, he had
had

Singular.

1. Ich hätte gehabt, (if) I
had had
2. Du hättest gehabt, (if)
thou had had
3. Er hätte gehabt, he had
had

Plural.

1. Wir hatten gehabt, we
had had
2. Ihr hättet gehabt, you
had had
3. Sie hatten gehabt, they
had had

Plural.

1. Wir hätten gehabt, we
had had
2. Ihr hättet gehabt, you
had had
3. Sie hätten gehabt, they
had had

First Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde haben, I shall
have
2. Du wirst haben, thou
shalt, or wilt, have
3. Er wird haben, he shall,
or will, have

Singular.

1. Ich werde haben, (if) I
shall have
2. Du werdest haben, (if)
thou shalt have
3. Er werde haben, (if)
he shall have

INDICATIVE.

Plural.

1. Wir werden haben, we shall have
2. Ihr werdet haben, you shall, or will, have
3. Sie werden haben, they shall, or will, have

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Plural.

1. Wir werden haben, (if) we shall have
2. Ihr werdet haben, (if) you shall have
3. Sie werden haben, (if) they shall have

Second Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had
2. Du wirst gehabt haben, thou shalt have had
3. Er wird gehabt haben, he shall have had

Singular.

1. Ich werde gehabt haben, (if) I shall have had
2. Du werdest gehabt haben, (if) thou shalt have had
3. Er werde gehabt haben, (if) he shall have had

Plural.

1. Wir werden gehabt haben, we shall have had
2. Ihr werdet gehabt haben, you shall have had
3. Sie werden gehabt haben, they shall have had

Plural.

1. Wir werden gehabt haben, (if) we shall have had
2. Ihr werdet gehabt haben, (if) you shall have had
3. Sie werden gehabt haben, (if) they shall have had

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde haben, I should, or would, have
2. Du würdest haben, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have
3. Er würde haben, he should, or would, have

Plural.

1. Wir würden haben, we should, or would, have
2. Ihr würdet haben, you should, or would, have
3. Sie würden haben, they should, or would, have

Second Future Conditional.

1. Ich würde gehabt haben, I should, or would, have had
2. Du würdest gehabt haben, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have had
3. Er würde gehabt haben, he should, or would, have had

Plural.

1. Wir würden gehabt haben, we should, or would, have had
2. Ihr würdet gehabt haben, you should, or would, have had
3. Sie würden gehabt haben, they should, or would, have had

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

2. Habe (du) have (thou)
3. Habe er, (sie, es), let him, (her, it) have

Plural.

- (1. Haben wir, let us have)
2. Habet, or habt (ihr), have (you)
3. Haben sie, let them have

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Haben, to have

Preterperf. Gehabt haben, to have had

Future, Haben werden, to be about to have

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Habend, having

Preterite, Gehabt, had

The Second Auxiliary.

Seyn, to be :

Bin, War, Gewesen.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich bin, I am
2. Du bist, thou art
3. Er ist, he is

Singular.

1. Ich sey, (if) I be
2. Du seiest, (or seyst,)
(if) thou be
3. Er sey, he be

Plural.

1. Wir sind, we are.
2. Ihr seyd, you are.
3. Sie sind, they are.

Plural.

1. Wir seyen, (or seyn,)
we be
2. Ihr seyed, (or seyd)
you be
3. Sie seyen, (or seyn,)
they be

IMPERATIVE:

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich war, I was
2. Du warest, (or warst,) thou wast
3. Er war, he was

Plural.

1. Wir waren, we were
2. Ihr waret, (or wart,) you were
3. Sie waren, they were

Singular.

1. Ich wäre (if) I were
2. Du wärest, thou wert
3. Er wäre, he were

Plural.

1. Wir wären, we were
2. Ihr wäret, you were
3. Sie wären, they were

Preterperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich bin gewesen, I have been
2. Du bist gewesen, thou hast been
3. Er ist gewesen, he has been

Plural.

1. Wir sind gewesen, we have been
2. Ihr seyd gewesen, you have been
3. Sie sind gewesen, they have been

Singular.

1. Ich sey gewesen, (if) I have been
2. Du seyest, (or seyest) gewesen, (if) thou have been
3. Er sey gewesen, (if) he have been

Plural.

1. Wir seyen, (or seyn) gewesen, we have been
2. Ihr seyed, (or seyd) gewesen, you have been
3. Sie seyen, (or seyn) gewesen, they have been

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

Singular.

1. Ich war gewesen, I had been

1. Ich wäre gewesen, (if) I had been

2. Du wärest gewesen, thou hadst been

2. Du wärest gewesen, (if) thou had been

3. Er war gewesen, he had been

3. Er wäre gewesen, (if) he had been

Plural.

Plural.

1. Wir waren gewesen, we had been

1. Wir wären gewesen, we had been

2. Ihr wäret gewesen, you had been

2. Ihr wäret gewesen, you had been

3. Sie waren gewesen, they had been

3. Sie wären gewesen, they had been

First Future.

Singular.

Singular.

1. Ich werde seyn, I shall be

1. Ich werde seyn, (if) I shall be

2. Du wirst seyn, thou shalt, or wilt, be

2. Du werdest seyn, thou shalt be

3. Er wird seyn, he shall, or will, be

3. Er werde seyn, he shall be

Plural.

Plural.

1. Wir werden seyn, we shall be

1. Wir werden seyn, we shall be

2. Ihr werdet seyn, you shall, or will, be

2. Ihr werdet seyn, you shall be

3. Sie werden seyn, they shall, or will, be

3. Sie werden seyn, they shall be

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Second Future.

Singular.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gewesen seyn,
I shall have been
2. Du wirst gewesen seyn,
thou shalt have been
3. Er wird gewesen seyn,
he shall have been

1. Ich werde gewesen seyn,
(if) I shall have been
2. Du werdest gewesen seyn,
thou shalt have been
3. Er werde gewesen seyn,
he shall have been

Plural.

Plural.

1. Wir werden gewesen seyn,
we shall have been
2. Ihr werdet gewesen seyn,
you shall have been
3. Sie werden gewesen seyn,
they shall have been

1. Wir werden gewesen seyn,
we shall have been
2. Ihr werdet gewesen seyn,
you shall have been
3. Sie werden gewesen seyn,
they shall have been

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde seyn, I should, or would, be
2. Du würdest seyn, thou shouldst, or wouldst, be
3. Er würde seyn, he should, or would, be

Plural.

1. Wir würden seyn, we should, or would, be
2. Ihr würdet seyn, you should, or would, be
3. Sie würden seyn, they should, or would, be

Second Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde gewesen seyn, I should, or would, have been
2. Du würdest gewesen seyn, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have been
3. Er würde gewesen seyn, he should, or would, have been

Plural.

1. Wir würden gewesen seyn, we should, or would, have been
2. Ihr würdet gewesen seyn, you should, or would, have been
3. Sie würden gewesen seyn, they should, or would, have been

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Sey (du), be (thou)
3. Sey er, let him be

Plural.

- (1. Seyen wir, let us be)
2. Seyd (ihr), be (you)
3. Seyn sie, let them be

INFINITIVE.

Singular.

- Present, Seyn, to be
 Preterperf. Gewesen seyn, to have been

- Future, Seyn werden, to be about to be

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Seyend, being

Preterite, Gewesen, been

The Third Auxiliary.

Werden, to become:

Werde; Ward, or wurde; Geworden, or worden.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich werde, I become
2. Du wirst, thou becom-
est
3. Er wird, he becomes

Plural.

1. Wir werden, we become
2. Ihr werdet, you become
3. Sie werden, they be-
come

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich werde, (if) I become
2. Du werdest, (if) thou
become
3. Er werde, (if) he become

Plural.

1. Wir werden, we become
2. Ihr werdet, you become
3. Sie werden, they be-
come

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich ward, (or wurde,) I became
2. Du wurdest (or wardst,) thou becamest
3. Er ward (or wurde), he became

Plural.

1. Wir wurden, we be-
came
2. Ihr wurdet, you be-
came
3. Sie wurden, they be-
came

Singular.

1. Ich würde, (if) I be-
came
2. Du würdest, (if) thou
became
3. Er würde, he became

Plural.

1. Wir würden, we be-
came
2. Ihr würdet, you be-
came
3. Sie würden, they be-
came

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Preterperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich bin geworden, or worden, I have become
2. Du bist geworden, or worden, thou hast become
3. Er ist geworden, or worden, he has become

Singular.

1. Ich sey geworden, or worden, (if) I have become
2. Du seyst (or seiest) geworden, or worden, (if) thou have become
3. Er sey geworden, or worden, (if) he have become

Plural.

1. Wir sind geworden, or worden, we have become
- Ihr seid geworden, or worden, you have become
3. Sie sind geworden, or worden, they have become

Plural.

1. Wir seyen, (or seyn) geworden, or worden, we have become
2. Ihr seyed (or seyd) geworden, or worden, you have become
3. Sie seyen (or seyn) geworden, or worden, they have become

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich war geworden, or worden, I had become
2. Du warest (warst) geworden, or worden, thou hadst become

Singular.

1. Ich wäre geworden, or worden, (if) I had become
2. Du wärest geworden, or worden, (if) thou had become

INDICATIVE.

3. Er war geworden, or
worden, he had be-
come

Plural.

1. Wir waren geworden,
or worden, we had
become

2. Ihr waret (wart) gewor-
den, or worden, you
had become

3. Sie waren geworden,
or worden, they had
become

SUBJUNCTIVE.

3. Er wäre geworden, or
worden, he had be-
come

Plural.

1. Wir wären geworden,
or worden, we had
become

2. Ihr wäret geworden,
or worden, you had
become

3. Sie wären geworden,
or worden, they had
become

First Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde werden, I
shall become

2. Du wirst werden, thou
shalt, or wilt, be-
come

3. Er wird werden, he
shall, or will, be-
come

Singular.

1. Ich werde werden, (if)
I shall become

2. Du werdest werden,
thou shalt become

3. Er werde werden, he
shall become

Plural.

1. Wir werden werden, we
shall become

Plural.

1. Wir werden werden, we
shall become

INDICATIVE.

2. Ihr werdet werden, you shall, or will, become
3. Sie werden werden, they shall, or will, become

SUBJUNCTIVE.

2. Ihr werdet werden, you shall become
3. Sie werden werden, they shall become.

Second Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde geworden, or worden, seyn, I shall have become
2. Du wirst geworden, or worden, seyn, thou shalt, or wilt, have become
3. Er wird geworden, or worden, seyn, he shall, or will, have become

Singular.

1. Ich werde geworden, or worden, seyn, (if) I shall have become
2. Du werdest geworden, or werden, seyn, thou shalt have become
3. Er werde geworden, or worden, seyn, he shall have become

Plural.

1. Wir werden geworden, or werden, seyn, we shall have become

Plural.

1. Wir werden geworden, or worden, seyn, we shall have become

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2. Ihr werdet geworden, or
worden, seyn, you
shall, or will, have
become</p> <p>3. Sie werden geworden, or
worden, seyn, they
shall, or will, have
become</p> | <p>2. Ihr werdet geworden, or
worden, seyn, you shall
have become</p> <p>3. Sie werden geworden, or
worden, seyn, they
shall have become</p> |
|--|--|

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde werden, I should, or would, become
2. Du würdest werden, thou shouldst, or wouldst, be-
come
3. Er würde werden, he should, or would, become

Plural.

1. Wir würden werden, we should, or would, become
2. Ihr würdet werden, you should, or would, become
3. Sie würden werden, they should, or would, become

Second Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde geworden, or worden, seyn, I should, or
would, have become
2. Du würdest geworden, or worden, seyn, thou shouldst,
or wouldst, have become
3. Er würde geworden, or worden, seyn, he should, or
would, have become

Plural.

1. Wir würden geworden, or worden, seyn, we should
or would, have become
2. Ihr würdet geworden, or worden, seyn, you should, or
would, have become
3. Sie würden geworden, or worden, seyn, they should, or
would, have become

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | (1. Werden wir, let us be-
come) |
| 2. Werde (du), become
thou | 2. Werdet (ihr), become
(you) |
| 3. Werde er, let him be-
come | 3. Werden sie, let them be-
come |

INFINITIVE.

- Present, Werden, to become
 Preterperf. Geworden, or worden, seyn, to have become
 Future, Werden werden, to be about to become

PARTICIPLES.

- Present, Werdend, becoming
 Preterite, Geworden, or worden, become

REGULAR CONJUGATION.

Active Voice.

Loben, to praise :

Lobe ; Lobete, or lobte ; Gelobet, or gelobt.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich lobe, I praise
2. Du lobest, or lobst, thou praisest
3. Er lobet, or lobt, he praises

Singular.

1. Ich lobe, (if) I praise
2. Du lobest, (if) thou praise
3. Er lobe, (if) he praise

Plural.

1. Wir loben, we praise.
2. Ihr lobet, or lobt, you praise.
3. Sie loben, they praise.

Plural.

1. Wir loben, we praise
2. Ihr lobet, you praise
3. Sie loben, they praise

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich lobte, I praised
2. Du lobtest, thou praisedst
3. Er lobte, he praised

Singular.

1. Ich lobete, (if) I praised
2. Du lobetest, (if) thou praised
3. Er lobete, he praised

Plural.

1. Wir lobten, we praised
2. Ihr lobtet, you praised
3. Sie lobten, they praised

Plural.

1. Wir lobeten, we pr.
2. Ihr lobetet, you pr.
3. Sie lobeten, they pr.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.

1. Ich habe gelobt, I have praised
2. Du hast gelobt, thou hast praised
3. Er hat gelobt, he has praised

Plural.

1. Wir haben gelobt, we have praised
2. Ihr habt gelobt, you have praised
3. Sie haben gelobt, they have praised

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

1. Ich habe gelobt, (if) I have praised
2. Du habest gelobt, (if) thou have praised
3. Er habe gelobt, (if) he have praised

Plural.

1. Wir haben gelobt, (if) we have praised
2. Ihr habet gelobt, you have praised
3. Sie haben gelobt, they have praised

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich hatte gelobt, I had praised
2. Du hättest gelobt, thou hadst praised
3. Er hatte gelobt, he had praised

Plural.

1. Wir hatten gelobt, we had praised.
2. Ihr hättet gelobt, you had praised.
3. Sie hatten gelobt, they had praised.

Singular.

1. Ich hätte gelobt, (if) I had praised
2. Du hättest gelobt, (if) thou had praised
3. Er hätte gelobt, he had praised

Plural.

1. Wir hätten gelobt, we had praised
2. Ihr hättet gelobt, you had praised
3. Sie hätten gelobt, they had praised

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

First Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde loben, I shall praise
2. Du wirst loben, thou shalt, or wilt, praise
3. Er wird loben, he shall, or will, praise

Singular.

1. Ich werde loben, (if) I shall praise
2. Du werdest loben, thou shalt praise
3. Er werde loben, he shall praise

Plural.

1. Wir werden loben, we shall praise
2. Ihr werdet loben, you shall, or will, praise
3. Sie werden loben, they shall, or will, praise

Plural.

1. Wir werden loben, we shall praise
2. Ihr werdet loben, you shall praise
3. Sie werden loben, they shall praise

Second Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have praised
2. Du wirst gelobt haben, thou shalt have praised, &c.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt haben, (if) I shall have pr.
2. Du werdest gelobt haben, (if) thou shalt have praised, &c.

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde loben, I should, or would, praise
2. Du würdest loben, thou shouldst, or wouldst, praise
3. Er würde loben, he should, or would, praise

Plural.

1. Wir würden loben, we should, or would, praise
2. Ihr würdet loben, you should, or would, praise
3. Sie würden loben, they should, or would, praise

Second Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde gelobt haben, I should, or would, have praised
2. Du würdest gelobt haben, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have praised
3. Er würde gelobt haben, he should, or would, have praised

Plural.

1. Wir würden gelobt haben, we should, or would, have praised
2. Ihr würdet gelobt haben, you should, or would, have praised
3. Sie würden gelobt haben, they should, or would, have praised

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | (1. Loben wir, let us praise) |
| 2. Lobe (du), praise (thou) | 2. Labet (ihr), praise (you) |
| 3. Lobe er, praise he, or let him praise | 3. Loben sie, praise they, or let them praise |

INFINITIVE.

Present, Loben, to praise
 Preterperf. Gelobt haben, to have praised
 Future, Loben werden, to be about to praise

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Lobend, praising
 Preterite, Gelobet, or gelobt, praised

PASSIVE VOICE.

Gelobt werden, to be praised.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt, I am praised
2. Du wirst gelobt, thou art praised
3. Er wird gelobt, he is praised

Plural.

1. Wir werden gelobt, we are praised
2. Ihr werdet gelobt, you are praised
3. Sie werden gelobt, they are praised

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt, (if) I be praised
2. Du werdest gelobt, (if) thou be praised
3. Er werde gelobt, (if) he be praised

Plural.

1. Wir werden gelobt, (if) we be praised
2. Ihr werdet gelobt, (if) you be praised
3. Sie werden gelobt, (if) they be praised

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich ward (or wurde) gelobt, I was praised
2. Du wurdest (or wardst) gelobt, thou wast pr.
3. Er ward (or wurde) gelobt, he was pr.

Plural.

1. Wir wurden gelobt, we were praised
2. Ihr wurdet gelobt, you were praised
3. Sie wurden gelobt, they were praised

Singular.

1. Ich würde gelobt, (if) I were praised
2. Du würdest gelobt, (if) thou wert praised
3. Er würde gelobt, (if) he were praised

Plural.

1. Wir würden gelobt, we were praised
2. Ihr würdet gelobt, you were praised
3. Sie würden gelobt, they were praised

Preterperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich bin gelobt worden, I have been praised
2. Du bist gelobt worden, thou hast been pr.
3. Er ist gelobt worden, he has been pr.

Plural.

1. Wir sind gelobt worden, we have been pr.
2. Ihr seyd gelobt worden, you have been pr.
3. Sie sind gelobt worden, they have been pr.

Singular.

1. Ich sey gelobt worden, (if) I have been pr.
2. Du seyest gelobt worden, (if) thou have been p.
3. Er sey gelobt worden, (if) he have been pr.

Plural.

1. Wir seyen gelobt worden, we have been pr.
2. Ihr seyed gelobt worden, you have been pr.
3. Sie seyen gelobt worden, they have been pr.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich war gelobt worden,
I had been praised
2. Du warest gelobt worden,
thou hadst been pr.
3. Er war gelobt worden,
he had been praised

Plural.

1. Wir waren gelobt worden,
we had been praised
2. Ihr waret gelobt worden,
you had been praised
3. Sie waren gelobt worden,
they had been pr.

Singular.

1. Ich wäre gelobt worden,
(if) I had been pr.
2. Du wärest gelobt worden,
(if) thou had been pr.
3. Er wäre gelobt worden,
(if) he had been pr.

Plural.

1. Wir wären gelobt worden,
(if) we had been pr.
2. Ihr wäret gelobt worden,
(if) you had been pr.
3. Sie wären gelobt worden,
(if) they had been pr.

First Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt werden,
I shall be praised
2. Du wirst gelobt werden,
thou shalt, or wilt,
be praised
3. Er wird gelobt werden,
he shall, or will, be p.

Plural.

1. Wir werden gelobt wer-
den, we shall be pr.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt werden,
(if) I shall be pr.
2. Du werdest gelobt wer-
den, thou shalt be
praised
3. Er werde gelobt werden,
he shall be praised

Plural.

1. Wir werden gelobt wer-
den, we shall be pr.

INDICATIVE.

2. Ihr werdet gelobt werden, you shall, or will, be praised
3. Sie werden gelobt werden, they shall, or will, be praised

SUBJUNCTIVE.

2. Ihr werdet gelobt werden, you shall be praised
3. Sie werden gelobt werden, they shall be praised

Second Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt worden seyn, I shall have been praised
2. Du wirst gelobt worden seyn, thou shalt have been praised
3. Er wird gelobt worden seyn, he shall have been praised

Singular.

1. Ich werde gelobt worden seyn, (if) I shall have been praised
2. Du werdest gelobt worden seyn, thou shalt have been praised
3. Er werde gelobt worden seyn, he shall have been praised

Plural.

1. Wir werden gelobt worden seyn, we shall have been praised
2. Ihr werdet gelobt worden seyn, you shall have been praised
3. Sie werden gelobt worden seyn, they shall have been praised

Plural.

1. Wer werden gelobt worden seyn, we shall have been praised
2. Ihr werdet gelobt worden seyn, you shall have been praised
3. Sie werden gelobt worden seyn, they shall have been praised

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde gelobt werden, I should be praised
2. Du würdest gelobt werden, thou shouldst, or wouldst, be praised
3. Er würde gelobt werden, he should, or would, be praised

Plural.

1. Wir würden gelobt werden, we should, or would, be praised
2. Ihr würdet gelobt werden, you should, or would, be praised
3. Sie würden gelobt werden, they should, or would, be praised

Second Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde gelobt worden seyn, I should have been praised
2. Du würdest gelobt worden seyn, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have been praised
3. Er würde gelobt worden seyn, he should, or would, have been praised

Plural.

1. Wir würden gelobt worden seyn, we should have been praised
2. Ihr würdet gelobt worden seyn, you should, or would, have been praised
3. Sie würden gelobt worden seyn, they should, or would, have been praised

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | (1. Werden wir gelobt, let us be praised) |
| 2. Werde (du) gelobt, be thou praised | 2. Werdet (ihr) gelobt, be you praised |
| 3. Werde er gelobt, be he praised, or let him be praised | 3. Werden sie gelobt, be they praised, or let them be praised |

INFINITIVE.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Present, | Gelobt werden, to be praised |
| Preterperf. | Gelobt worden seyn, to have been praised |
| Future. | Werden gelobt werden, to be about to be praised |

OBSERVATION.

The participle worden, of the auxiliary, is used for the conjugation of the passive voice, in preference to geworden: sometimes that participle is entirely omitted: as, Ich bin gelobt, for gelobt worden.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

RULES.

1. The irregularity consists, chiefly, in the preterimperfect tense, and the preterite participle. Several verbs are also irregular in the present tense, and some in the imperative mood.

2. The first person plural of the present tense, is always like the infinitive, and the two remaining persons are thence conjugated regularly.

3. The third person singular of the preterimperfect tense, is constantly the same with the first; the other persons follow, in their terminations, the example of the regular verb.

4. In the subjunctive mood, the preterimperfect tense receives, in the first and third persons singular, an *e* at the end; and changes the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü*: for example, *Ich bat*, I begged—subjunctive, *ich bäte*; *ich hob*, I lifted—sub. *höbe*; *ich trug*, I bore—sub. *trüge*. To this change of the vowels there are some exceptions, respecting which the Grammar must be consulted, p. 289. 2.

5. In the imperative, it is only the second person singular, that is ever irregular.

6. The infinitive mood is to be considered as the root, from which all the regular parts of the verb are derived.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
B.				
*Backen, to bake	2. backst, 3. backt,		back,	gebacken
Bedingen, to bargain, to make conditions			bedung,	bedungen
Befehlen, to command.	2. befehlst, 3. be- fiehlst,	befiehl,	befahl, (or be- fohl),	befohlen
Befleissen (sich, reflexive) to apply one's self			besiess,	besessen
Beginnen, to begin			begann,	begonnen
Beißen, to bite			biß,	gebissen
**Bellen, to bark	2. biffst, 3. biffst,	biff,	bell,	gebollen
Bergen, to conceal	2. birgst, 3. birgt,	birg,	berg,	geborgen
Bersten, to burst	2. birfst, 3. birfst, (or birfstet),	birst,	borst,	geborsten

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Besinnen, (sich, reflexive) to re- collect			besann,	besonnen
Besitzen, to possess			besaß,	besessen
Betrügen, or betriügen, to cheat, to deceive			betrog,	betrogen
Bewegen, to move, to induce, to persuade*			bewog,	bewogen
Biegen, to bend			bog,	gebogen
Bieten, or biethen, to bid			bot, (or both),	geboten, (or gebothen)
Binden, to bind			band,	gebunden
Bitten, to beg			bat,	gebeten
Blasen, to blow	2. bläsest, 3. bläst (or, bläset),		blies,	geblasen

* The verb is inflected regularly, when it simply expresses, to put in motion; and when it signifies, to affect, to touch pathetically.

Infinitive.

Pres. Indicative. Imperative.

Preterimperfect. Pret. Participle.

bleiben, to remain
*bleichen, to bleach, to whiten

*braten, to roast

brechen, to break

*brennen, to burn

bringen, to bring

blieb,

blieh,

briet,

brach,

brannte,

brachte,

2. brätst, 3. brät,

3. brichst, 3. bricht, brich,

geblieben

gebliehen

gebraten

gebrochen

gebrannt

gebracht

denken, to think

*dingen, to bargain; also, to
hire

dreschen, to thresh

dringen, to urge

dachte,

dung,

drisch,

2. drischest,

3. drischt,

gedacht

gedungen

gedroschen

gedrungen

drang,

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Dürfen, to dare	1. darf, 2. darfst, 3. darf,		durfte,	gedurft
<i>Es</i>				
Empfangen, to receive	2. empfängt, 3. empfängt,		empfang,	empfangen
Empfehlen, to recommend	2. empfiehlt, 3. empfiehlt,	empfehl,	empfehl, (or empfohl,)	empfohlen
Empfinden, to feel, to perceive			empfund,	empfund
Entrinnen, to escape, to run away			entrann,	entronnen
Erblicken, to grow pale			erblich,	erblichen
Erfüren, or erführen, to choose			erfor, or erföhr,	erforen, or erföhren
Erlöschen, to be extinguished, to become extinct	2. erlischt, 3. er- lischt, (or erlischt- et,)	erlisch,	erlosch,	erloschen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
*Erschallen, to resound			erscholl,	erschollen
Erschrecken, to be frightened	2. erschrickst, (or, erschrickest,)	erschrick,	erschrak,	erschrocken
	3. erschrickt, (or, erschricket,			
Erwägen, to weigh, to consider			ermog,	ermogen
Essen, to eat	2. isst,		aß,	gegessen
	3. ißt, (or isset,)			
Fahren, to drive a carriage; also, to go in a carriage	2. fährt,		fuhr,	gefahren
	3. fährt,			
Fallen, to fall	2. fällt, 3. fällt,		fiel,	gefallen
*Falten, to fold	2. fältst, 3. fält,		[fielt],	gefalten
Fangen, to catch	2. fängst, 3. fängt,		fiß,	gefangen

Infinitive.	Pres Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Fechten, to fence; also, to fight	2. fichtest, (or fichst), 3. ficht,	ficht, (cr, fichte,)	focht,	gefochten
Finden, to find			fund,	gefunden
*Flechten, to plait, to twist	2. flichtest, 3. flicht,	flicht, (or, flechte),	flocht,	geflochten
Fliegen, to fly, to move with wings			flog,	geflogen
Fliehen, to fly, to run away			floh,	geflohen
Fließen, to flow			floß,	geflossen
*Fragen, to ask	2. fragst, 3. fragt,		frag,	gefragt
Fressen, to eat; applied to the brute creation	2. frisstest, 3. frist,	friß,	fräß,	gefressen
Frieren, to freeze			fror,	gefroren
©.				
Gähren, to ferment			gohr,	gegohren
Gebären, or gebären, to bring forth			gebahr,	gebohren

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Geben, to give	2. gibst, 3. gibt, (or 2. giebst, 3. giebt,)	gib, (or, gieb,)	gab,	gegeben
Gebieten, (or, gebiethen) to com- mand			gebot, (or, geboth),	geboden, (or, gebothen)
*Gedeihen, to prosper			gedieh,	gediehen
Gefallen, to please	2. gefällt, 3. gefällt,		gefiel,	gefallen
Gehen, to walk; also, to go			ging,	gegangen
Gelingen, to succeed, to turn out according to wish (used only in the third person singular, and plural)			gelaug,	gelingen
Gelten, to be estimated; also, to cost	2. giltst, (or, gilstest), 3. gilt,		galt,	gegolten
Genesen, to recover from illness.			genaß,	genesen
Genießen, to enjoy			genoss,	genossen

Infinitive.	Pret. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pres. Participle.
Gesehehen, to happen, to be done, 3. geschieht, to come to pass			geschah,	gesehehen
Gewinnen, to win, to gain			gewann,	gewonnen
Gießen, to pour			goß,	gegossen
Gleichen, to be like, to resemble			glich,	geglichen
*Gleiten, to glide			glitt,	geglitten
*Glücken, to shine, or burn			glomm,	geglommen
Graben, to dig	2. gräbst, 3. gräht,		grub,	gegraben
Greiffen, to seize, to lay hold of			griff,	gegriffen
Halten, to hold	2. hältst, 3. hält,		hielt,	gehalten
Hängen, to hang, to be suspended, v. neut.	2. hängtst, 3. hängt,		hing,	gehangen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
*Hauen, to cut, to hew			hieb,	gehauen
Heben, to heave, to lift			hob,	gehoben
Heissen, to bid, to name, to be named	2. heissest, (or, heisst), 3. heisst, (or, heisset,)		hieß,	geheissen
Helfen to help	2. hilfst, 3. hilfst,	hülff,	half,	geholfen
3. (consonant).				
**Jagen, to drive, to chase			[jug,	gejagen
R.				
Reissen, to chide, to scold			riss,	gerissen
Rennen, to know, to be acquainted with			kannte,	gekannt

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Klingen, to sound, to ring			klang,	gesungen
Kneiffen, to pinch			kniff,	getniffen
Kneipen, to pinch			knipp,	gesnippen
Kommen, to come	2. kömmt (or, kommt), 3. kömmt (or, kommt), 1. kann, 2. kannst, 3. kann,		kam,	gekommen
Können, to be able			könnte,	gekonnt
Kreischen, to scream			krisch,	gekrischen
*Kreiffen, to be in labour			kriff,	gekriffen
Kriechen, to creep			kriech,	gekrochen
L.				
*Laden, to load	2. lādīt, 3. lādt,		lad,	geladen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Laſſen, to let, to permit; also, to leave	2. laſſeſt (or, laßt), 3. laßt (or, laſſet),		ließ,	gelaſſen
Laufen, to run	2. läuſt, 3. läuſt,		lief,	gelaufen
Leiden, to ſuffer			litt,	gelitten
Leihen, to lend			lieh,	geliehen
Leſen, to read	2. lieſeſt (or, ließt), 3. ließt,	ließ,	laß,	geleſen
Liegen, to lie, to reſt horizontal- ly; also, to be ſituated			lag,	gelegen
**Löſchen, to extinguish, to be extinguished	2. löſcheſt, 3. löſcht,	lösch,	loſch,	gelöſchen
Lügen, to lie, to utter a falſe- hood			log,	gelo-gen
M.				
Mahlen, to grind				gemahlen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Meiden, to avoid, to shun			mied,	gemieden
Messen, to milk			molt,	gemolten
Messen, to measure	2. mißt, 3. mißt,	miß,	maß,	gemessen
Missfallen, to displease	2. mißfällt,		mißfiel,	mißfallen
	3. mißfällt,			
Mögen, to be allowed, to be able	1. mag, 2. magst,		mochte,	gemocht
	3. mag,			
Müssen, to be obliged, to be forced	1. muß, 2. mußt,		mußte,	gemußt
	3. muß.			
Nehmen, to take	2. nimmst,	nimm,	nahm,	genommen
	3. nimmt,		nannte,	genannt
*Nennen, to name				

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
π.				
πfeiffen, to whistle			pfiff,	gepfiffen
*πflegen, to foster, to cherish			pflog,	gepflogen
πreisen, to extol, to praise			pries,	gepriesen
Ω.				
Quellen, to spring forth (of fluids)	2. quillst, 3. quilst,	quill,	quoll,	gequollen
κ.				
**κächen, to avenge			roch,	gerochen
κathen, to advise; also, to guess	2. ráthst, 3. ráth,		rieth,	gerathen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Reiben, to rub			rieb,	gerieben
Reißen, to tear			riß,	gerißen
Reiten, to ride (on horseback)			ritt,	geritten
*Rennen, to run with great velocity, to rush			rannte,	gerannt
Riechen, to smell			roch,	gerochen
Ringen, to wrestle			rang,	gerungen
Rinnen, to run (of fluids), to leak; also, to coagulate			rann,	geronnen
Rufen, to call, to halloo			rief,	gerufen
E.				
**Salzen, to salt	[2. sätzeſt, 3. sätzt],		[ſietz]	geſalzen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Cauffen, to drink (applied to brutes)			soff,	gesoffen
Caugen, to suck			sog,	gesogen
Schaffen, to create			schuf,	geschaffen
**Schallen, to sound			scholl,	geschollen
Scheiden, to separate, to part			schied,	geschieden
Scheinen, to shine; also, to seem, to appear			schien,	geschienen
Schelten, to chide	2. schiltst, 3. schilt,	schilt,	schalt,	gescholten
Scheren, to shear	2. schierst, 3. schiert,	schier,	schor,	geschoren
Schieben, to shove			schob,	geschoben
Schiessen, to shoot			schoß,	geschossen
Schinden, to flay			schund,	geschunden
Schlafen, to sleep	2. schläfst, 3. schläft,		schief,	geschlafen
Schlagen, to beat, to strike	2. schlägst, 3. schlägt,		schlug,	geschlagen
Schleichen, to sneak			schlich,	geschlichen

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Schleiffen, to grind, to sharpen, to polish			schliff,	geschliffen
Schließen, to shut, to lock; also, to conclude			schloß,	geschlossen
Schlingen, to twine, to sling, to devour			schlang,	geschlungen
Schmeißen, to fling			schmiß,	geschmissen
*Schmelzen, to melt†	2. schmilzest, 3. schmilzt,	schmilz,	schmolz,	geschmolzen
*Schnauben, to snort			schnob,	geschnoben
Schneiden, to cut			schnitt,	geschnitten
*Schrauben, to screw			schrob,	geschroben
Schreiben, to write			schrieb,	geschrieben
Schreien, to cry			schrie,	geschrien

† It is generally irregular, when it is used as a verb neuter; but regular, when it has an active signification.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Schreiten, to stride			schr ^{it} t,	geschritten
Schwären, to fester			schw ^{or} ,	geschworen
Schweigen, to be silent			schw ^{ieg} ,	geschwiegen
*Schwellen, to swell +	2. schw ^{illst} ,	schw ^{ill} ,	schw ^{oll} ,	geschwollen
	3. schw ^{illt} ,			
Schwimmen, to swim			schw ^{amm} ,	geschwommen
Schwinden, to disappear			schw ^{and} ,	geschwunden
Schwingen, to swing			schw ^{ang} ,	geschwungen
Schwören, to swear			schw ^{or} , (or, schw ^{ur} .)	geschworen
Sehen, to see	2. sieh st , 3. sieh ^t ,	sieh [,]	sah (or, sahe),	gesehen
*Senden, to send			sand ^{te} ,	gesandt
Sieden, to boil, to seeth			sott [,]	gesotten
Singen, to sing			sang [,]	gesungen

+ Schw^{illst}, schw^{illt}, schw^{ill}, are rather obsolete.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Præterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Sinken, to sink			sank,	gesunken
Sinnen, to think, to muse, to meditate			sann,	gesonnen
Sitzen, to sit			satz,	gesessen
Sollen, to be compelled	1. soll, 2. sollst, 3. soll,		sollen,	gesollt
*Spalten, to split			[spielt], +	gespalten
Speien, to spit			spie,	gespien
Spinnen, to spin			spann,	gesponnen
Sprechen, to speak	2. sprichst, 3. spricht,	sprich,	sprach,	gesprochen
*Sprossen, to sprout			sproß,	gesprossen
Springen, to spring, to leap			sprang,	gesprungen
Stechen, to sting, to prick, to stick, to pierce	2. stichst, 3. sticht,	stich,	stach,	gestochen

+ Obsolete.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Stehen, to stand			stand [stund]	gestanden
Stehlen, to steal	2. stiebst, 3. stiebst,	stiehl,	stahl, (or, stohl)	gestohlen
Steigen, to mount, to ascend			stieg,	gestiegen
Sterben, to die, to lose life	2. stirbst, 3. stirbt,	stirb,	starb,	gestorben
Stieben, to fly off with a jerk, or sudden spring			stob,	gestoben
Stinken, to stink			stank [stunk],	gestunken
Stoßen, to push	2. stoßest, 3. stoßt,		stieß,	gestoßen
Streichen, to sweep, or rub along, to strike			strich,	gestrichen
Streiten, to contend, to quar- rel, to combat			stritt,	gestritten

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Tragen, to bear, to carry, to wear	2. trägtst (or, trägest,) 3. trägt (or, trägtet),		trug,	getragen
Treffen, to hit, to touch the mark; also, to meet with	2. triffst, 3. triffst,	triff,	traf,	getroffen
Treiben, to drive; also, to exercise, to carry on			trieb,	getrieben
Treten, to tread	2. trittst, 3. tritt,	tritt,	trat,	getreten
*Triefsen, to drop, to distil			troff,	getroffen
Triegen, to deceive			trog,	getrogen
Trinken, to drink			trank,	getrunken
Trügen, the same as triegen				
Thun (or, thuen) to do	1. thue, 2. thust, 3. thut, thue (or, thu), that,			gethan

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
B.				
Verbergen, to conceal	2. verbirgst, 3. verbirgt,	verbirg,	verbarg,	verborgen
Verbieten, to forbid			verbot,	verbotten
Verbleichen, to change to a paler colour, to fade			verblich,	verblichen
Verbrennen, to burn, to consume with fire			verbrannte,	verbrannt
*Verderben, to spoil, to cor- rupt, to destroy	2. verderbst, 3. verderbst,	verdirb,	verdarb,	verdorben
Verdriessen, to offend				
Vergeffen, to forget	2. vergiffest, 3. vergißt,		verdroß, vergaß,	verdroffen vergeffen

+ The verbs, beginning with *ver*, are all compounds. Some of the simple verbs are to be found in this list; but some are become obsolete.

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Vergleichen, to compare			verglich,	verglichen
**Verhehlen, to conceal			verhohlt (or, verhahl),	verhohlen
Verlassen, to leave, to quit, to desert	2. verlässest, 3. verläßt,	verlaß,	verließ,	verlassen
Verlieren, to lose			verlor,	verloren
Vermeiden, to avoid			vermied,	vermieden
Verschlingen, to devour			verschlanc,	verschlungen
Verschwinden, to disappear			verschwand,	verschwunden
Verschieben, to fly off, in con- sequence of a sudden im- pulse, or jerk			versob,	versoben
Vertreten, to sprain the foot by a false step; to spoil by the foot: also, to represent a person, to intercede for	2. vertrittst, 3. vertritt,	vertritt,	vertrat,	vertreten

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
*Verwirren, to confuse, to perplex			verworr,	verworren
Verzeihen, to excuse, to pardon		verzeihe, (or, verzeih),	verzieh,	verziehen
W.				
Wachsen, to grow, to vegetate,	2. wächst,		wuchs,	gewachsen
to increase in size	3. wächst,			
*Wägen, to weigh, to examine by the balance			wog,	gewogen
Waschen, to wash	2. wäscht,		wusch,	gewaschen
	3. wäscht,			
**Weben, to weave			wob,	gewoben
Weichen, to yield, to give way			wich,	gewichen
Weisen, to shew, to point out			wies,	gewiesen
*Wenden, to turn			wandte,	gewandt

Infinitive.	Pres. Indicative.	Imperative.	Preterimperfect.	Pret. Participle.
Werben, to sue, to apply for, to endeavour to obtain	2. wirbst, 3. wirbt,	wirb,	warb,	geworben
Werfen, to throw	2. wirfst, 3. wirft,	wirf,	warf,	geworfen
Wiegen, to weigh, to have weight			wog,	gewogen
Winden, to wind, to turn			wand,	gewunden
Wissen, to know	1. weiß, 2. weißt, 3. weiß,		wußte,	gewußt
Wollen, to be willing, to wish	1. will, 2. willst, [or, willst], 3. will,		wollte,	gewollt
3. Zeihen, to accuse of				
Zerfleten, to be suddenly scat- tered			zieh, zerstob,	geziehen zerstoben
Ziehen, to draw, to pull			zog,	gezogen
Zwingen, to force, to compel, to constrain			zwang,	gezwungen

REFLECTIVE VERB.

Sich freuen, to rejoice

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1. Ich freue mich, I rejoice
2. Du freuest (or, freust) dich, thou rejoicest
3. Er (Sie, Es) freuet (or, freut) sich, he, (she, it) rejoices

Plural.

1. Wir freuen uns, we rejoice
2. Ihr freuet (or, freut) euch, you rejoice
3. Sie freuen sich, they rejoice

Singular.

1. Ich freue mich, (if) I rejoice
2. Du freuest dich, (if) thou rejoice
3. Er freue sich, (if) he rejoice

Plural.

1. Wir freuen uns, we rejoice
2. Ihr freuet euch, you rejoice
3. Sie freuen sich, they rejoice

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

1. Ich freuete (or, freute) mich, I rejoiced
2. Du freuetest (or, freutest) dich, thou rejoicedst
3. Er freuete (or, freute) sich, he rejoiced

Singular.

1. Ich freuete mich, (if) I rejoiced
2. Du freuetest dich, (if) thou rejoiced
3. Er freuete sich, he rejoiced

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Plural.

Plural.

1. Wir freueten (or, freuten) uns, we rejoiced
2. Ihr freuetet (or, freutet) euch, you rejoiced
3. Sie freueten (or, freuten) sich, they rejoiced

1. Wir freueten uns, we rejoiced
2. Ihr freuetet euch, you rejoiced
3. Sie freueten sich, they rejoiced

Preterperfect.

Singular.

Singular.

1. Ich habe mich gefreut (or, gefreuet), I have rejoiced
2. Du hast dich gefreut, thou hast rejoiced
3. Er hat sich gefreut, he has rejoiced

1. Ich habe mich gefreut, (if) I have rejoiced
2. Du habest dich gefreut, (if) thou have rejoiced
3. Er habe sich gefreut, (if) he have rejoiced

Plural.

Plural.

1. Wir haben uns gefreut, we have rejoiced
2. Ihr habt euch gefreut, you have rejoiced
3. Sie haben sich gefreut, they have rejoiced

1. Wir haben uns gefreut, we have rejoiced
2. Ihr habet euch gefreut, you have rejoiced
3. Sie haben sich gefreut, they have rejoiced

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

Singular.

1. Ich hatte mich gefreut, I had rejoiced

1. Ich hätte mich gefreut, (if) I had rejoiced

INDICATIVE.

2. Du hattest dich gefreut,
thou hadst rejoiced
3. Er hatte sich gefreut, he
had rejoiced

Plural.

1. Wir hatten uns gefreut,
we had rejoiced
2. Ihr hättet euch gefreut,
you had rejoiced
3. Sie hatten sich gefreut,
they had rejoiced

SUBJUNCTIVE.

2. Du hättest dich gefreut,
(if) thou had rejoiced
3. Er hätte sich gefreut, he
had rejoiced

Plural.

1. Wir hätten uns gefreut,
we had rejoiced
2. Ihr hättet euch gefreut,
you had rejoiced
3. Sie hätten sich gefreut,
they had rejoiced

First Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde mich freuen, I
shall rejoice
2. Du wirst dich freuen, thou
shalt, or wilt, rejoice
3. Er wird sich freuen, he
shall, or will, rejoice

Plural.

1. Wir werden uns freuen,
we shall rejoice
2. Ihr werdet euch freuen,
you shall, or will, re-
joice
3. Sie werden sich freuen,
they shall, or will,
rejoice

Singular.

1. Ich werde mich freuen, (if)
I shall rejoice
2. Du werdest dich freuen,
(if) thou shalt rejoice
3. Er werde sich freuen, he
shall rejoice

Plural.

1. Wir werden uns freuen,
we shall rejoice
2. Ihr werdet euch freuen,
you shall rejoice
3. Sie werden sich freuen,
they shall rejoice

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Second Future.

Singular.

1. Ich werde mich gefreut haben, I shall have rejoiced
2. Du wirst dich gefreut haben, thou shalt, or wilt, have rejoiced
&c.

Singular.

1. Ich werde mich gefreut haben, (if) I shall have rejoiced
2. Du werdest dich gefreut haben, (if) thou shalt have rejoiced
&c.

First Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde mich freuen, I should, or would, rejoice
2. Du würdest dich freuen, thou shouldst, or wouldst, rejoice
3. Er würde sich freuen, he should, or would, rejoice

Plural.

1. Wir würden uns freuen, we should, or would, rejoice
2. Ihr würdet euch freuen, you should, or would, rejoice
3. Sie würden sich freuen, they should, or would, rejoice

Second Future Conditional.

Singular.

1. Ich würde mich gefreut haben, I should, or would, have rejoiced
2. Du würdest dich gefreut haben, thou shouldst, or wouldst, have rejoiced
&c.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Freue (du) dich, rejoice
(thou)
3. Freue er sich, let him
rejoice

Plural.

- (1. Freuen wir uns, let us
rejoice)
2. Freuet (or, freut) (ihr)
euch, rejoice (you)
3. Freuen sie sich, let them
rejoice

INFINITIVE.

- Present, Sich freuen, to rejoice
- Preterperf. Sich gefreut haben, to have rejoiced
- Future, Sich freuen werden, to be about to rejoice

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Sich freuend, rejoicing

VERBS COMPOUND.

I. *Verbs Compound Separable.*

RULES.

1. The particle is separated from the verb, in the indicative, and subjunctive, when these moods are not, for some grammatical reason, placed at the end of the sentence: farther, in the imperative; in the infinitive, by the preposition *zu*, and in the preterite participle, by the augment *ge*.

2. The particle, thus separated, stands in the infinitive, and preterite participle, before the verb; in the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative, after the verb, and likewise after all the words governed by, or connected with, the verb.

See the Grammar, p. 305.

The separable verbs, are those composed with:

ab,	as, ablegen, to lay	from legen, to lay
	down	
an,	— anfangen, to begin,	— fangen, to
		catch
anheim,	— anheimstellen, to refer	
	to,	— stellen, to place
auf,	— aufhören, to cease,	— hören, to hear
aus,	— auslassen, to leave	— lassen, to
	out,	leave
bey,	— beystehen, to assist,	— stehen, to
		stand

dar,	as, darbringen, to offer, to present,	from bringen, to bring
daben,	— dabeystehen, to stand by,	— stehen, to stand
davon,	— davonlaufen, to run off,	— laufen, to run
ein,	— einkaufen, to buy in,	— kaufen, to buy
fort,	— fortfahren, to con- tinue,	— fahren, to move along
heim,	— heimkehren, to return home,	— kehren, to turn
her,	— herbringen, to bring along,	— bringen, to bring
herab,	— herabsetzen, to lower,	— setzen, to set
heran,	— heransführen, to bring on,	— führen, to lead
heraus,	— herausholen, to fetch out,	— holen, to fetch
herbey,	— herbeyrufen, to call towards you,	— rufen, to call
herein,	— hereinbringen, to bring in,	— bringen, to bring
hervor,	— hervorbringen, to pro- duce,	— bringen, to bring
hin,	— hingehen, to go along,	— gehen, to go
hinab,	— hinablassen, to let down,	— lassen, to let
hinan,	— hinangiessen, to pour to,	— gießen, to pour
hinaus,	— hinauswerfen, to fling out,	— werfen, to fling
hinüber,	— hinübertragen, to car- ry over,	— tragen, to car- ry

hinunter,	as, hinunterspringen, to leap down,	from springen, to leap
mit,	— mitnehmen, to take with you; also, to censure,	— nehmen, to take
nach,	— nachfolgen, to follow, to succeed,	— folgen, to follow
nieder,	— niederstoßen, to strike down,	— stoßen, to push, to strike
ob,	— obliegen, to be incumbent on,	— liegen, to lie
vor,	— vorgeben, to pretend,	— geben, to give
voran,	— vorangehen, to go before,	— gehen, to go
voraus,	— voraussetzen, to suppose,	— setzen, to put
vorüber,	— vorüberfahren, to pass by,	— fahren, to move
überein,	— übereinkommen, to agree	— kommen, to come
weg,	— wegbleiben, to stay away,	— bleiben, to stay
wieder,	— wiederkommen, to come again,	— kommen, to come
Note.	In wiederholen, to repeat, from holen, to fetch, it is inseparable	
zu,	as, zureden, to persuade, from reden, to talk	
zurück,	— zurückkehren, to return,	— kehren, to turn
zusammen,	— zusammensetzen, to put together, to compose, to construct,	— setzen, to put

II. Verbs Compound Inseparable.

RULES.

1. The component particle is not separated from the verb.

2. The preterite participle does not take the augment ge.

The few exceptions, which are found to those rules, are mentioned in the Grammar, p. 307. 308.

The verbs inseparable, are those compounded with :

be,	as, beweisen, to prove,	from weisen, to shew
emp,	— empfangen, to receive,	— fangen, to take
ent,	— entehren, to dishonour,	— ehren, to honour
er,	— erhalten, to preserve,	— halten, to hold
ge,	— gebrauchen, to make use of,	— brauchen, to use
hinter,	— hintergehen, to deceive,	— gehen, to go
miß,	— mißfallen, to displease,	— fallen, to fall
ver,	— verzehren, to consume,	— zehren, to waste
verab,	— verabscheuen, to detest,	— scheuen, to shun
vernach,	— vernachlässigen, to neglect,	— lassen, to leave
verun,	— verunreinigen, to soil,	— reinigen, to clean
wider,	— widerrathen, to dissuade,	— rathen, to advise
zer,	— zerstören, to destroy	— stören, to stir

III. Verbs Compound Separable & Inseparable.

RULES.

1. Verbs of this description are separable, when their signification is neuter, or intransitive: They are inseparable, when they have an active, or transitive meaning.

2. When the verb is separable, the accent rests on the particle; when inseparable, it is laid on the verb.

The verbs, which are both separable, and inseparable, are composed with the following prepositions:

durch, as, *durchbrechen*, to break through, separable and inseparable, preterite participle, *durchgebrochen*, and *durchbrochen*, from *brechen*, to break

um, as, *umlaufen*, to run round, separable and inseparable, preterite participle, *umgelaufen*, and *umlau-
fen*, from *laufen*, to run

über, as, *übersezen*, to get over, to leap over, separable; preterite participle, *übergesezt*: and *übersetzen*, to translate, inseparable; preterite participle, *übersetzt*; both from *setzen*, to put

unter, as, *untergehen*, to go down, to perish, separable; preterite participle, *untergegangen*, from *gehen*, to go: *unternehmen*, to undertake, inseparable; pret. part. *unternommen*, from *nehmen*, to take.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions with the Genitive Case.

Anstatt, or *Statt*, instead of

Befage, pursuant, according to.

Halben, *halber*, on account of. It is always placed after the case it governs.

Außerhalb, without, on the outside of

Innerhalb, within, in the inner part of

Oberhalb, above, on the upper side of

Unterhalb, below, on the lower side of

Diesseits, on this side of

Jenseits, on the farther side of

Kraft, by the power of

Laut, according to, conformably to, by the tendency of

Mittels, vermittelst, by the means of

Um-willen, for the sake of: as, um Gottes willen, for God's sake

Ungeachtet (or, ohngeachtet), notwithstanding

Unweit, (or, ohnweit) not far from. It may be placed either before, or after its case

Vermöge, by dint of, by the power of, by means of

Während, during

Wegen, 1. because of, on account of. 2. concerning, with regard to, relating to. It may sometimes be put after its case

Prepositions with the Dative Case.

Aus, out of

Außer, 1. out of, on the outside of. 2. out of, not within, passing the bounds of, in a state of deviation from. 3. besides, over and above

Bei, 1. by, beside, near to. 2. with, in company of. 3. at, present at, noting co-existence of time. 4. in, serving for quotations: as, Bei dem Plato, in Plato

Entgegen, towards, against. It stands always after its case

Gegenüber, over against, opposite to. To be put after its case

Längs, along

Mit, with

Nach, 1. after, posterior in time; behind. 2. to, towards. 3. according to

Nebst (or, beiseits), together with, besides

Ob, over, on, at, during, on account of

Seit, since

Von, 1. by, noting an agent. 2. of. 3. from

Zu, 1. to. 2. at, of place. 3. at, of time. 4. at, of proportion. 5. on, noting manner: as, zu Pferde, on horseback

Zufolge, in consequence of. Always put after its case

Zuwider, against, in opposition to. After the case

Prepositions with the Accusative.

Durch, 1. through. 2. by, noting a means, or instrument. 3. through, noting continuance of time. In this signification it is put after its case: as, Die ganze Nacht durch, the whole night through

Für, for

Gegen, 1. to, towards. 2. against

Ohne, without, not with

Sonder, without, not with. It only occurs in a few phrases: as, Sonder Zweifel, without doubt

Um, 1. around, about. 2. it signifies change, and vicissitude: as, einen Tag um den andern, every other day. 3. a loss: as, um etwas kommen, to lose a thing. 4. it marks an object: as, Um Geld spielen, to play for money. 5. a comparison: as, Um zwey Drittel reicher, more rich by two-thirds. 6. with reference, with respect

102 *Prepositions with the Dative and Accusative.*

to, as far as relates to : as, *Es ist eine ungewisse Sache um den Krieg*, as for the war, it is an uncertain thing

Wider, against, in opposition to

Prepositions with the Dative and Accusative Cases.

RULE.

These prepositions are joined with the dative, when they denote permanent, or stationary, locality ; and with the accusative, when they imply motion to a place.

An, with the Dative, 1. at, on, near, in ; noting locality. 2. in, at ; noting the object of an action : as, *Die Verdienste des Vaters an dem Kinde belohnen*, to reward the merits of the father in the child. 3. by, of ; noting a cause : as, *an einem Fieber sterben*, to die of a fever. 4. in, by ; noting state, condition, manner : as, *Reich an Freunden*, rich in friends

An, with the Accusative, 1. to ; noting direction. 2. it signifies an object : as, *an etwas denken*, to think of something. 3. extent of space, and time, when preceded by *bis* : as, *Bis an die See*, as far as the sea ; *bis an den Abend*, until evening

Auf, with the Dative, 1. upon ; noting locality of a higher place : as, *Auf dem Thurme*, upon the tower. 2. in, at ; noting locality in general : as, *Auf dem Lande*, in the country

Auf, with the Accusative, 1. upon ; noting direction to a higher place. 2. to, into ; noting local direction in general. 3. it signifies an object : as, *Auf eine*

Eache denken, to think of a thing. 4. proportion: as, *eine Mahlzeit auf vier Personen*, a dinner for four persons. 5. extent, when preceded by *bis*: as, *Bis auf den letzten Pfennig*, to the last farthing. 6. way and manner: as, *Auf Deutsche Art*, in the German manner. 7. it marks future time: as, *Auf den Montag*, on Monday, or next Monday

Hinter, behind

In, with the Dative, in

In, with the Accusative, 1. into. 2. with *bis*, it notes extent: as, *Bis in das Zimmer*, as far as into the chamber

Neben, beside, at the side of

Ueber, with the Dative, 1. over, above; with respect to place. 2. above; with respect to excellence. 3. during; with respect to time, or occupation: as, *Ueber der Arbeit*, while at work

Ueber, with the Accusative, 1. over; implying motion to a place. 2. above, beyond, exceeding, more than. 3. with *bis*, it signifies extent: as, *Bis über die Ohren*, over the ears. 4. it notes a cause: as, *Sich über eine Sache ärgern*, to be angry on account of a certain thing. 5. an object: as, *Ueber einen Gegenstand sprechen*, to speak upon a subject. 6. it signifies future time, when placed before the case; and continuance of time, when put after: as, *Heute über acht Tage*, this day ten'night; *den Sommer über*, during the summer

Unter, 1. under. 2. among. 3. with the Dative, it has also the power of denoting time: as, *Unter der Regierung Georg des dritten*, in the reign of George the Third

Vor, 1. before. 2. with the Dative, it sometimes involves a cause: as, Vor dem Tode erschrecken, to be frightened at death; vor Freude weinen, to weep for joy. 3. with the Dative, it likewise signifies ago, denoting time past: as, Vor drey Jahren, three years ago.

Zwischen, between.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Aber, but.

Alein, but.

Als, 1. as. 2. than. 3. when.

Also, 1. so, thus. 2. therefore.

Auch, also.

Auf daß, in order that.

Bevor, before.

Da, 1. then. 2. when. 3. since, as, because.

Dafern, if.

Daher, therefore.

Dann, alsdann, then.

Darum, for that reason.

Daß, that.

Denn, 1. for, because. 2. then.

Dennoch, notwithstanding.

Derhalben (derehalben), deßhalben (deßhalb, or deßhalb), therefore, on that account.

Desto, notes proportion, in the second part of a comparative sentence: as, Je niedriger seine Herkunft ist, desto größer sind seine Verdienste, the lower his origin is, the greater are his merits; Je ruhiger das Leben ist, desto geschickter ist es zum Nachdenken, the more quiet life is, the more fit is it for meditation.

Diemeil, because : obsolete

Doch, yet, nevertheless, however

Ehe, before that

Entweder, either : always followed by oder, or

Falls, im Falle, in case that

Ferner, farther, moreover

Folglich, consequently

Hingegen, on the other hand

Je, is proportional, before a comparative degree, in the first part of a sentence : as, Je eher, desto besser, *the sooner, the better*. Sometimes it is used instead of desto : as, Je eher, je lieber, *the sooner, the more agreeable*.—Je nachdem, according as

Jedennoch, yet, nevertheless

Jedoch, the same as doch

Immaßen, whereas

Indem, 1. while. 2. because, since

Indessen, in the mean while

Inglichen, or imgleichen, likewise

Kaum, scarce

Mithin, consequently

Nachdem, after

Nämlich, namely

Nicht allein, nicht nur, not only ; followed by sondern auch, but also

Noch, 1. yet, still. 2. nor ; preceded by weder, neither

Nun, now

Ob, whether, if

Ogleich, obfchen, obwohl, though, although. *Note.*

These conjunctions are frequently divided : as, Ob der Mann gleich krank war, although the man was ill. Almost constantly, when a monosyllable

follows: as, Ob er schon zu Hause war, though he was at home

Seit, seitdem, since, from the time that

Sintemal, sintemalen, because, since

So, 1. so. 2. therefore. 3. if, on condition that. 4. So wohl—als auch, as well—as. 5. it often connects the subsequent member of a sentence, with the antecedent. See Grammar, p. 357, and 439.—6. when followed by auch, it signifies *however*: as, So groß die Gefahr auch seyn mag, however great the danger may be

Sondern, but. It is only used after a negative: as, Nicht schwarz, sondern weiß, not black, but white

Sonst, else, otherwise

Theils—theils, partly—partly

Uebrigens, as for the rest, however

Ueberdies, besides

Und, and

Ungeachtet, notwithstanding, although

Während, während daß, während dem, while

Wann, when, if. It is a provincial mode of speaking for wenn

Weder, neither; followed by noch, nor

Weil, because

Wenn, 1. if. It never can be used to express *whether*. 2. when. In this signification it is generally connected with the present, and future tenses. See the Grammar, p. 358.

Wenngleich, wennschon, although. They may be separated, in the same manner, as, obgleich, obschon. See above

Wie, 1. how. 2. as. 3. than. This last signification is not quite correct

Wiefern, how far. In wiefern, how far

Wiewohl, though

Wo, as a conjunction, is sometimes used for *if*

Wosern, if

Wohl, indeed, perhaps, may be. It has the nature of an expletive particle, with a concealed meaning.

See the Grammar, p. 360, and 421.

Zwar, indeed, it is so, allowing it; generally followed by one of these conjunctions, aber, allein, doch, dennoch, or a similar word

Obzwar, though, although

INTERJECTIONS.

They mark the feelings, and affections of the mind.

Some denote joy: as, Ah! ha!

Mirth, and gaiety: as, Ga! hey! heysa!

Loud exclamations of the same kind: juch! juch! hey!

Others indicate sorrow, affliction, displeasure: Ach! ah! o! oh!

Pain: Ach! weh! au! aueh!

Disgust: Fi! pfui!

The following express admiration: O! oh! ah! ei, or ey!

Surprise, in a small degree: hum! hm! — in a greater degree: Ah! ha! — Ha ha! when you have found out, or unravelled a thing, either denoting surprise, or satisfaction.

He! holla! serve for calling to a person.

See, concerning the interjections, the Grammar, p. 361, and 401. 402.

THE END.

Nöhden, Georg Heinrich,

Elements of German Grammar

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